THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1873. | VOLUME VI—NUMBER 27

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

NOON DISPATCHES.

NEW SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

Sixty Hours Saved by Line from Charleston to Havana.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It is stated that the Postmaster General has awarded a contract for a mail between Charleston and Havana via Key West. The contractors propose establishing a line of steamers between the points, and claim that they can save sixty hours.

A Mormon Murder.

SALT LAKE, July 26.—Butcher, who killed Cotton and his two sons, was arrested yesterday. The youngest son was shot five times with a rdvolver and once with a shotgun loaded with buckshot. The eldest son was shot five times and cut in several places with a knife. A number of stories about the terrible affair lead to the general belief that the Cottons were the assailants. The people of Brigham Canon seem to justify Butcher.

THE BALTIMORE FIRE.

Five and a Half Millions Insurance Loss. No Lives Lost--Sixty Families Houseless.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The loss of the Central Presbyterian Church was covered by seventy thousand dollars insurance. Sixty sisters of the Notredame and St. Alphonsus School and library lost eighty thousand; insured.

The fire stopped on Saratoga street, at Central Garden lager beer saloon building, occupied by Redemptionist fathers. The water flooded the English Lutheran Church, with the parsonage. The valuable library was burned of the University of Maryland, and the Maryland Academy of Arts was partially burned. The museum attached to the Academy was unharmed. Most of the pictures were removed.

THE LOSS.

Insurance people think five millions six hundred thousand dollars will cover the loss. This loss, they claim, will not affect the solvency of the insurance companies.

No lives lost. Sixty families are houseless.

The Papers Estimate Loss at from Half to a Million.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The Sun's morning estimates the loss by the fire yesterday at five hundred thousand dollars, and remarks that good judges estimate the damage as low as between three hundred and four hundred thousand dollars. The Gazette estimates the loss at from five hundred to eight hundred thousand dollars, and the American says the loss will closely approximate one million dollars.

Large Fire in Norfolk.

NORFOLK, July 26.—About one o'clock this morning an incendiary fire broke out from a building on the west side of Market Square, occupied by Hofermer & Co., boot and shoe dealers. Owing to the bursting of the water main the day before, and the limited resources of the fire department, the fire gradually gained headway, and finally extended onthe northern side as far as Archer & Co.'s drug store on Main street, destroying and damaging six or eight buildings. The total loss is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance. The principal losers are Hofheimer & Co., and J. T. Griffin, boots and shoes; W. R. Hutchens, and Taylor, Martin & Co. hardware; Epps & Co., crockery, and Archer & Co. druggists. The latter was damaged by fire and fire

The rocket signals which were sent up brought only three engines from Portsmouth, and one from the Navy Yard, which rendered great assistance in preventing further spread of the fire.

Noted Death in Cincinnat.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Stephen Maliton, an old and highly esteemed German citizen, founder of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, and at one time connected with the New York Staats Zeitung, died here to-night of general debility. Aged 68.

THE BRUTAL PASTIME.

NEW YORK, July 26.—At midnight the prize-fighters Arthur Chambers and George Seddons left in two steamboats for Far Rock to fight at daybreak. They were each accompanied by about fifty friends.

Work to be Pushed on the Kansas City, Memphis and Mobile Railroad.

KANSAS CITY, July 26.—The legal complications which caused a suspension of work on the Kansas City, Memphis and Mobile Railroad, having been settled, work will be resumed on Monday next, and will be pushed forward rapidly.

HUB DOTS.

Formidable Radical Opposition to Beast Butler for Governor.

BOSTON, July 26.—Dispatches received here represent that the anti-Butler movement in the Republican party is formidable, and threatening his prospects of either a nomination or election.

NEGRO OUTRAGE ON A WHITE GIRL.

Delia Conceaman, a young Irish woman, is reported to have been outraged, murdered and thrown in the river by negroes in New Jersey opposite Youker's, on Sunday night. Three arrests have been made.

Cholera Attacking Virginia.

Wheeling has two cholera cases which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

Lynchburg is threatened.

More Railroad Deviltry.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—A farmer living near Mount Vernon attempted to wreck the eastward bound train of the Mississippi Railroad. The spakrs from the engines, he said, burned his fences. He was jailed.

FOREIGN.

SPANISH NEWS.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN COMMANDER.

MADRID, July 26.—Carlenas, in assuming command of the land forces in Canton Murlcea, has addressed a circular to foreign powers.

The Germans have released the crew of the Vigilante saving the German Consul and family to be shot.

DESERTIONS TO THE CARLISTS.

BARCELONA, July 26.—Four officers of the Civil Guard have been shot for attempting to desert to the Carlists.

Specie Shipment—Arrest.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Specie shipments to-day $260,00.

W. Y. Whipple, late cashier of the Norfolk post office, was arrested here on the charge of embezzlement.

THE FLAMES.

Conflagrations in New York and Maine.

ROCHESTER, July 26.—The Clyde Glass Works are partially burned. Loss $40,000.

PORTLAND, July 26.—A fire which originated in the railroad paint shop involves a loss of $60,000.

SARATOGA RACES

Basset Beaten by Crockford.

SARATOGA, July 25.—There was a thunder storm at noon with rain. The track is flooded an inch deep. First race, mile and an eighth, Minnie won—time, 2:23¾. Three-quarters of a mile race Rockford won, beating Basset—time, 1:17¾. Steeple chase, three miles, Lanty Lawler won—time, 6:39½.

THE RAILROAD ROBBERS.

Positive Information Gained About Them. Resolute Pursuit.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—The Republican has received a special dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., which says that telegrams received there state that a number of the Iowa Railroad train robbers crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad a few miles east of Chillicothe, on Thursday, with a large party of pursuers only three miles behind them.

The people in every section of the country that could be reached by telegraph have been advised, and the roads in every direction are guarded by bodies of men. Two of the robbers are said to be notorious desperadoes of Clay county, Missouri. The dispatch further states that there never was such a determined pursuit of villains as in this instance, and it seems almost impossible for the robbers to escape. It is believed, however, that they will not be taken without a conflict as they know that their capture means instant death.

THE FIRST OCEAN CABLE.

To-Day Will be the Seventh Birth Day to be Celebrated--The Atlanta Constitution Cable Will be the Next.

HEAT'S CONTENT, July 26.—This evening it will be seven years since the telegraph fleet entered Trinity Bay, New Foundland. To-morrow (Sunday) will be the seventh anniversary of the landing of the cable, and it will be seven years on Monday since the line commenced business. This evening will be celebrated by a banquet at this place, and Monday by boat races, comprising sailing, rowing and sculling.

THE WEATHER.

WINDS AND CLOUDS IN GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

PROBABILITIES.—On Sunday for the South Atlantic and Gulf States rising barometer, South-east and South-west winds, partly cloudy and clear weather in the interior, but light rains on the coast: for Ohio valley, lower lakes and middle States, rising barometer, South-west to North-west winds, clear or clearing weather and lower temperature; for New England, rising barometer and partly cloudy weather; for the upper lakes and the North-west, falling barometer, rising temperature, East winds and partly cloudy weather.

Drowned

ROCHESTER, July 25.—Miss Mattie Stowell, aged 15, daughter of a Baptist clergyman at Hunts Hollow, Allegheny county, and Harry White were drowned in a mill pond at that place by the parting of a raft on which four young persons were floating.

Post-office Embezzler Caught.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Wm. H. Whipple, who was arrested here some time ago on the charge of embezzling money from the Norfolk Post-office, where he was employed as a clerk, to-day waived examination before the United States Commissioner, and agreed to go back voluntarily to Norfolk for trial.

THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

Bids for Improving it Held Over in Washinton for More Proposals.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The bids for dredging at different points on the Savannah River, and for constructing a pile and grillage foundation at Fort Pulaski in the Savannah River, were to have been opened to-day at army headquarters, but the opening was postponed to allow of the offering of a larger number of proposals.

EX-GOV. CHAS. J. JENKINS.

He Appeals to Georgians to Give Aid to Burned Baltimore.

AUGUSTA, July 26.—Ex-Governor Charles J. Jenkins publishes a card in the Chronicle and Sentinel to-morrow reminding the people of Georgia and the South of the relief extended to the South after the war by the ladies of the Southern Aid Association of Baltimore, and calling upon them to assist in alleviating the distress of the stricken city.

The Baltimore Blaze.

Interesting Incidents Connected With It.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Dr. Barclay was in New York when the fire occurred. On his return, finding his Church and parsonage burned, he fell insensible, and remained so during the night. He was better this morning. An aid train from Washington, with three flat-cars, having on board two steamers and two hose reels, and one passenger car with firemen, left the Washington depot on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and arrived at Camden depot in this city shortly after one o'clock, making the run in forty minutes, averaging one mile a minute.

Ship Arrivals.

CHARLESTON, July 26.—Arrived—Rover and Ruling Wall. Sailed—Steamships Charleston and Falcon.

Prize Fighter Arrested.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Geo. Siddons was arrested on his way to battle ground.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

The Carlists Pushing Vigorously --Republicans Distracted and Flying.

MADRID, July 26.—The Insurgents at Carthegena have made preparations to attack the German frigate now in the harbor, but it is believed they will not carry out their design as their vessels are not properly supplied with either officers, men or engineers.

A dispatch from Malaga says that a fight occured in that city between the opposing Republican factions.

BARCELONA, July 26.—Five thousand inhabitants of the town of Matoro, fifteen and a half miles north-east from here, have sought refuge in this city, fearing an attack on Matoro by the Carlists. The funeral of General Cabrenetz took place yesterday and passed off quietly.

BAYONNE, July 26.—The Republicans are concentrating near Pampaluna. Don Carlos, with fifteen well-armed men, struggles on.

Fighting in Spain.

BAYONNE, July 26.—A heavy cannonade is now going on south of the city on the Spanish frontier.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

The Brooklyn Trust Company

Receiver Makes Report.

ASSETTS LARGER THAN LIABILITIES.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Reciver Chauncey, of the Brooklyn Trust Company, furnishes the following statement of the status of the company: Assetts $3,250,597, liabilities $3,245,072.

The Receiver further states, that after a thorough examination, he has been able to find no over drafts, except those made by Mills for $147,000, for which no collaterals were in the hands of the bank, and the one for $34,806 made by Mr. Rodman, with collaterals, from which they expected to realize a considerable amount, if not all. The receiver is further of opinion that in item 25,000 dollars of call loans lent upon Georgia State and Connecticut Railroad bonds, a large amount of them would be recovered. He calculates the profit and loss on these loans at $82,641, and concludes by stating that he has found no discrepancy in the books beyond what has already been set forth.

THE ITALIAN KING.

He Tells the French Ministers He Wants no Prussian alliance.

He Threatens as to what Contingency will Bind Him to Germany and Create War with France.

ROME, July 26.—The King of Italy is represented as having held the following language to the French Minister on the occasion of his departure from Rome:

"Mr. Fournier, you may leave in all assurance that my Ministry will be conservative. I want no other, and you may tell your Government that I desire to be on good terms with it. I have no haste for a Prussian alliance, and there exists no treaty between Emperor William and me. I only call the attention of your government to the doings of the clerical party in France. These doings are a continuous provocation.

The cry "Sauvez Rome et la France" is a cry of war against Italian unity. If Marshal MeMahon's government does not succeed in calming this agitation, which is communicating itself to the whole of clerical Europe, he will oblige me to cast myself entirely into the arms of Germany, and I shall do it. At present I represent peace between France and Germany. Do not forget this. Let war be declared against me and it will be sufficient for me to immediately place an army corps on your frontier in order to paralyse a great part of the forces of France, and cause her an invasion and losses of provinces and indemnities more terrible than those of 1870.

Another Swindling Company President.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Specie shipments this week over $600,000.

Miles J. Noyes, President American Plate Glass Insurance Company, of New Jersey, has been arrested and held for examination on the charge of having fraudulently concealed from the creditors of the company, which has become bankrupt, part of its assets.

Steamer Sunk and Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The steamer, Jennie Howell, from New Orleans bound for Cincinnati, struck a snag at Curlew Point at 2 o'clock this morning, and sunk in fifteen feet water. Mrs. Pringle and two children and Mrs. Ring, from Vicksburg, were drowned. The other passengers and part of the crew were taken off by the steamer Quickstep and brought to Shawneetown.

The Forest Fire Still Raging.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The fire which have proved so destructive on Long Island is still raging through a region where the damage is much less.

Casey Gone to Long Branch.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Colonel Casey, Collector of Customs at New Orleans, has gone to Long Branch to-night.

Lieutenant Miller, of the Navy, has left for New Orleans with two ensigns to take charge of naval recruits at that point. He does not know where he will take the Jack tars.

California Republicans Against Pig Tail.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The Republican County Convention to-day adopted an anti-subsidy anti-Chinese platform.

The Tuesday's Races at Saratoga Creating Great Excitement.

SARATOGA, July 26 – There is great excitement here in regard to the race for the Saratoga cup to be run on Tuesday next, and several bets have been made on Wanderer and Harry Basset. The following horses are already entered for the race: Joe Daniels, Harry Basset, Wanderer, True Blue and Business.

Financial and Commercial

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middlings 21 sales 1,234 bales.

Cotton—net receipts to-day 171 bales; gross 1,054.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day 8,600 bales, and the market closed as follows: July 20¼a20⅝. August, 19 11-16. September, 18¼. October, 17 13-16a17¾. December, 17½.

Flour dull and 5a10c lower; common to fair extra $6 30a7 90; good to choice $7 95a10 75. Whisky firm at 95. Wheat closed rather easier. Corn 1c lower and in moderate demand; yellow western 58a59. Rice firm at 8¼a8¼. Pork firmer $17 75. Lard weaker Navals dull. Groceries quiet. Freights firm.

Money easy at 3. Sterling nominal. Gold steady. Governments steady. States very quiet.

The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $489,000; decrease in specie $1,034,300; increase in legal tenders $1,084,500; decrease in deposits $1,038,100; decrease in circulation $58,400.

LATER.—81s 19¾; 62s 17; 64s 17¾; 65s 19½; new 17⅞; 67s 19; 68s 18¾; new 5s 15¾; 10-40s 15⅝. Tennessee 6s 81; new 81. Virginia 6s 41; new 49. Consols 52; deferred 1¼0. Louisiana 6s 48; new 42. Levee 6s 40; do. 8s 50. Alabama 8s 80; 5s 47. Georgia 6s 70; 7s 88; North Carolinas 27; new 13; special tax 13. South Carolinas 30; new 15. April and October 20.

The market for spot cotton during the week ruled dull and the demand was chiefly from spinners, who merely purchased to meet necessary wants, and the prices have, to some extent, been nominal; for forward delivery business has not been large, but the feature was a sharp advance in July, which has since declined. The total sales include 105,500 bales, of which 95,500 were contract stock and 5,000 for immediate delivery; 1,800 for export: 3,400 for spinners and 700 for speculation.

Naval stores have been moderately active; spirits of turpentine declined, but rosin being in limited supply has advanced.

SAVANNAH, July 26.—Cotton firm; middlings 18¾; net receipts 161 bales; sales 10; stock 2,626 actual count.

NORFOLK, July 26.—Cotton—low middlings 18½; net receipts 488 bales; exports coastwise 470; sales 80; stock 3,611.

MOBILE, July 26.—Cotton dull and irregular; middlings 18½; net receipts 171; sales 100; stock 11,750.

GALVESTON, July 26.—Cotton weak Texas ordinary 12¾; good ordinary 14¾a14¾; net receipts 226 bales; sales 200; stock 14,252

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Cottol—middlings 21.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Cotton—middlings 18¾; net receipts 125 bales; gross 135; exports coastwise 3,289; sales 300; last evening 500; stock 25,464.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn unchanged. Pork steady at $16a16 50. Bacon in fair demand and steady; shoulders 9½; sides 10¼a10¾. Lard—tierces 9a9½; kegs 10; steam 8¾. Whisky steady at 92.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2, mixed, 37a37¼ on track; 39 bid in elevator. Whisky firm at 91. Pork quiet at $16 50a16 62½. Bacon steady for jobbing and order lots; shoulders 8¼a8¾; clear rib sides 10; clear sides 10a10¼. Lard quiet; summer held at 7a 7½; refined sells in a small way at 7½a7¾.

CHARLESTON, July 26.—Cotton—middlings 19¼a19½; net receipts 602 bales; exports coastwise 250; sales 150; stock 4,887.

CINCINNATI, July 26.

Flour, dull at $6 50@7 00; Corn, steady at 43@45c; Provisions firm—Pork, sales at $16; Lard, dull and nominal, steam held at 8¼. kettle 8¼; Bacon in good demand, shoulders 8¼@8¾; clear rib sides 10@10¾; clear sides 10@10½; clear sides 10¼; Whisky firm, at 92 cents.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—Cotton—middlings 18¼; receipts 214 bales; shipments 434; stock 9,490.

BOSTON, July 26.—Cotton—middlings 21¼; gross receipts 100 bales; sales 200; stock 10,060.

AUGUSTA, July 26.—Cotton—middlings 18½; receipts 83 bales; sales 215.

WILMINGTON, July 26.—Cotton steady; middlings 18¾; net receipts 20 bales; sales 12; stock 1,225.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Cotton dull; middlings 20¾; net receipts 624 bales; gross 624; exports coastwise 315; sales 60; Stock 3,360.

LIVERPOOL, July 26, noon.—Cotton firm and unchanged; uplands 8¾; Orleans 9; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; Savannah and Charleston, October and November shipments, new crop not below good ordinary, 8 11-16.

LATER.—Cotton sales to-day include 77,00 bales American.

JOHN C. WHITNER,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

Represents most Reliable Companies.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
INCORPORATED 1810.
Cash Capital - - - - $1,000,000 00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1873 - - 2,204,396 54
JNO. C. WHITNER, Agent,
38 Broad street, Atlanta Ga.

Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
INCORPORAAED 1849.
Cash Capital - - - - $ 500,000 00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1873 - - 1,070,742 00
JNO. C. WHITNER, Agent,
38 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.
INCORPORATED 1821.
Cash Assets Over - - - - $500,000
JNO. C. WHITNER, Agent,
38 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

O'CONNOR—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. P. O'Connor are invited to attend the funeral services of the former at the Catholic Church this afternoon. There will be no services at the house, as published yesterday, but the procession will leave the residence on Marietta street at 5½ o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I MEAN BUSINESS.

RECENTLY the demand for houses has been very good, and I have succeeded in reducing my rent list considerably. Parties who have houses for rent, and who have not employed other agents, will find me ready and willing to serve them.

I have, however, a number of very good places to for rent. Parties wanting houses will do well to give me a call. No trouble to show them.

ROBERT CRAWFORD,
july27-d1t Renting Agent, No. 4 Whitehall St.

A. R. G. T.

AT BARNES LODGE No. 55 I. O. O. F. Friday night, August 1st.

Free to all Odd Fellows with the P. W.
july27-d1t

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM within one mile of Griffin, Ga., depot. Comfortable dwelling and out-houses; good peach and apple orchards; two fine springs and spring house near the dwelling. Must be sold this summer.
Apply to I. W. AVERY,
july 27-1m Constitution Office.

ATTENTION, LADIES!

$20,000 Worth

OF DRY GOODS, etc, to be closed out by the 25th day of August, at

50 Per Cent. Less

than New York cost. These goods are consigned to me for immediate sale for cash only, and will be disposed of POSITIVELY

Without Regard to Value,

As I shall need the room for a very large and entirely new stock for the fall and winter trade. Sale to commence on Monday, July 28th.

A. S. TALLEY,
july27t4t Mitchell street.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

At Charlottesville, Va.

MRS. GEN. ARMISTEAD L. LONG will open a Select School for young ladies, in Charlottesville, Va., on the 1st of October, 1873, closing the last of June, 1874. It will be a first-class school in its appointments.

Payments for tuition, board, etc, must be made one-half in advance, the remainder on the 15th of February, 1874.

Board, per session of 9 months (fuel and lights included,)	$200 00
Lower English	30 00
Higher English	50 00
Modern Languages, each	20 00
Ancient Languages, each	20 00
Music on Piano	50 00
Vocal Music	50 00
Use of Instrument	10 00
Drawing and Painting	30 00
Washing extra—can be had at $2 to $2 50 per month.	

As to the probable character of her school, Mrs. Long is permitted to refer, among others, to Gen. G. W. C. Lee, of Washington and Lee University; Rev. W. H. Pendleton, D.D., Lexington, Va.; and Gen. J. F. Gilmer and Gen. A. R. Lawton, Savannah, Ga.

Address, until the 15th September, 1873, Mrs. A. L. Long, care Gen. A. L. Long, Big Island, Bedford, Va.; after that time, Charlottesville, Va.
july27-1f

I MEAN JUST WHAT I SAY!

Astonishingly Low Prices.

ANTICIPATING A CHANGE IN BUSINESS, I will, for the next sixty days, sell my entire stock of Mens', Boys', Ladies' and Misses'

Hats and Millinery Goods

at greatly reduced and amazingly low prices. The public and trade generally will find it to their interest to give me a call.

As I am determined to reduce my stock extraordinary bargains can be had. Orders from Merchants solicited. J. M. HOLBROOK,
july8-d1m 40 Whitehall street.

NOTICE.

W. L. ELTON, for several years past Director of Music at the Episcopal Military Academy of Connecticut, will take a limited number of scholars on the piano in harmony and in vocal culture. Best of references given.

Communications left at Phillips & Crew, or Guilford, Wood & Co's. Music Store will receive prompt attention.
june3-d1y

W. B. HUDSON, of Louisville, Ky. J. W. HIGHTOWER, of Griffin.

HUDSON & HIGHTOWER,

Livery, Sale and Feed Stable.

—:o:—

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.

Good Shed Lots for Drovers.

All kinds of Vehicles to hire at reasonable prices.

Near the Passenger Depot,

Griffin, Georgia.
june15-dtf

COAL!

I AM prepared again to sell the genuine Coal Creek Lump Coal screened by the car load at $5 50 per ton tnat is 26 cents per bushel

The Weight Warranted.

Parties in the city or at a distance will do well to send their orders at once. You remember the scarcity of

COAL LAST WINTER.

TAKE NOTICE and govern yourselves accordingly. EDWARD PARSONS.
Atlanta, July 4, 1873—july4-d1m.

HOUSE PAINTING!

I WOULD take occasion to remind my friends and patrons that I am doing and prepared to do

KALSOMINING

as well as Graining, and all other kinds of Plain and Ornamental House Painting.
july20-d1mo C. J. OLIVER.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West 38 St., New York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. july2-3mos

Western and Atlantic R. R.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., July 4th, 1873.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 6th instant, Inward Day Train will

Arrive in Atlanta at 1:20 p. m.

E. B. WALKER,
july6—d1w(inside) Master Transportation.

PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED TILL FRIDAY THE 18th instant for building a Privy and Coal House and Fence at the Marietta Street School Lot. Plans and specifications can be seen at Calvin Fay's office, architect. Bids to be left with Clerk of Council. D. McDUFFIE.
july15-2t Ch'n P. B. G.

ICE! ICE!!

PURE LAKE ICE in quantities to suit customers at wholesale and retail and at as low price as can be found anywhere. THOS. S. SPROAT & SON,
may4-d3m at Old Rock Ice House.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,

WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS, AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.

LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.

ORDER WORK SOLICITED.

SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.

KEOCH & THORNE,

254 AND 256 CANAL STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.

nov26-d1yr

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

SMITH-JOHNSON.

Interesting Personal Correspondence between Gov. Smith and Ex-Gov. H. V. Johnson.

Johnson's Macon Bar Speech Discussed.

Governor Smith Aggrieved—Ex-Gov. Johnson Satisfies Him.

GOVERNOR SMITH'S FIRST LETTER.

ATLANTA, GA., June 17, 1873.

Hon. H. V. Johnson:

SIR—The Macon Telegraph and Messenger, of the 15th instant, contains an account of a dinner, given by the Macon Bar, in compliment to yourself at the Brown House, on the 14th instant. In that account the use of the following language, in a speech, is imputed to you: "In reference to my administration as the Executive of the State, this much I will declare—*I never deceived any one with false promises.*"

When I state that gentlemen who heard the speech delivered have expressed the opinion that in using this language you intended to make an injurious imputation against myself, you cannot fail to see the propriety of my requesting you to say explicitly whether, upon the occasion referred to, you used, literally or substantially, the language above quoted; and what reference, if any, you intended the same to have to myself.

Candor compels me to say that I have, from time to time, heard vague rumors of unkind remarks made by you in reference to myself; but their uncertainty has hitherto prevented me from calling your attention to them. The language imputed to you in the Telegraph and Messenger, however, and the construction placed upon it by intelligent gentlemen present, leave me no alternative but to make the above inquiry.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. SMITH.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S FIRST LETTER.

SANDY GROVE, BARTOW CO., GA.,
June 21st, 1873.

His Excellency James M. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.:

SIR—I thank you for yours of the 17th instant, as it affords me an opportunity of correcting the remark attributed to me at the Macon Bar dinner.

Without attempting to quote all I said, I did say, on the point concerning which you inquire, in substance: As to my administration, while Governor, I shall say but little. It is for others to pass upon its merits or demerits. And I concluded with the remark, "that I never deceived anybody." The words "with false promises," were added by the reporter, without intending, I presume, to do me or anybody else injustice. It was an occasion of good humor, and the remark was made in that spirit.

At the moment the charge against you, which I have so often heard, of having received applicants for office, came into my mind, and suggested the remark. Thus far, I may be said to have alluded to you. But I intended no such charge myself, nor to express any opinion in reference to it.

Many of your friends were present, and I was their guest. It would have been discourteous to them to have selected such an occasion to be offensive. I am sorry they understood me as you say they did.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

GOV. SMITH'S SECOND LETTER

ATLANTA, GA., June 27, 1873.

Hon. H. V. Johnson, Bartow, Ga.:

SIR—Your letter of the 21st instant has been received, and I regret to say that its contents are not altogether such as I had hoped for.

I understand you as saying, in effect, that you were led by the charge, so often heard by you, that I had received applicants for office to state in reference to your own administration, as Governor, that you had never deceived anybody. You disclaim that it was your intention to charge me with having deceived applicants for office, or that you meant to express any opinion in reference to such charge. You nowhere say what meaning you did intend to convey by the use of the words mentioned.

In my communication of the 17th instant, I requested, in substance, to be informed what reference, if any, the language used by you was intended to have to myself. Your answer to that request admits, in effect, that the obnoxious remark was made by you with allusion to myself; but you fail to state what application you intended the same to have. In brief, you state what your intention was *not*, but do not say what your intention was.

Since this correspondence commenced, accounts of the dinner have appeared in many papers, and have been published in a way to leave no doubt, whatever, of the general understanding, that it was your purpose in making the remark referred to, to reflect injuriously upon me. In view of this, I cannot consent that the matter shall rest where your letter places it. I must, respectfully, but earnestly, request you to give a full and definite answer to my inquiry of the 17th inst.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES M. SMITH

EX-GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S SECOND LETTER.

SANDY GROVE, BARTOW P. O., GA.,
July 4th, 1873.

His Excellency James M. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.:

SIR—Living six miles from Bartow, I did not receive yours of the 27th ultimo, until two days ago. I am sorry that mine of the 21st ultimo fell short of your hopes.

The second paragraph of your last letter does me injustice. My reply to yours of the 17th ultimo does not admit, in substance, as strongly as you seem to think, that the obnoxious remark was made by me in allusion to yourself. I will restate, in rather different language, what I intended to be understood to say, in order that you may catch the precise shade of thought which I wished to convey. The reply to the latter clause of your question of the 17th ultimo, necessarily involved the analysis of a mental operation.

I am not, even now, after full reflection, conscious, that, at the moment of the remark, you personally were in my mind. You certainly were neither the subject nor the object of deliberate thought. But a certain matter, to-wit: the charge that you had deceived applicants for office, as a suggestive subject of thought came into my mind. It was thus only that I had any reference at all to you; and that, not as the subject of the thought, nor the object of the remark. Hence, according to the law of association, it was the result of a rapid intellectual operation, of which the charge just stated was the suggestive circumstance or fact—the mere *punctum saliens*. I have thus given you the interior working of my mind, from which you can see for yourself, "what reference, if any," was made to you. The remark, *perse*, does not, necessarily, point to you, and cannot be offensive to you, except from its connection with the suggestive fact just stated, and upon the construction placed upon it by "intelligent gentlemen" who heard it.

I have disavowed that construction. I have no idea that any such construction would have been given to the remark, or that you would have been so sensitive, but for the existence of that charge. I am frank to say, however, that if it had occurred to me at the time that my motive would have been so misapprehended as it has been, I would not have made the remark; or else have used some other form of expression. For, surely, I would not have taken such an occasion to be offensive.

The only point in your last communication is, that my reply of the 21st to your note of the 17th ultimo, is not full in this: that I stated "what my intention was not," but did not say "what my intention was." Having disavowed the obnoxious interpretation given to the remark, which you are pleased to consider the negative aspect, I should not suppose that you would feel any particular interest in the affirmative aspect. It seems to me, also, that both aspects are covered by what I said in my first letter. I am quite sure it is, if read in connection with the foregoing paragraph. Still, however, I have not the least objection to meet this point more fully, if possible.

You know, as well as I do, that in these degenerate times, the absence of ingenuousness, candor and fidelity in high political quarters, though not universal, is yet so prevalent and apparent as to be obvious even to careless observers. My administration was in a different day. It had been but too kindly alluded to by the first regular toast offered at the dinner. I was responding to it. It is now one of my most pleasant reflections connected with it, that whatever errors I may have committed, I tried to practice the simple virtue of sincerity; and by the remarks under consideration, amplified into its affirmative signification, I intended to imply, that in my intercourse with men, touching matters of constitutional and official duty, to the best of my poor ability, I exercised entire candor and good faith. Referring to nothing particularly, but the degeneracy of the times on which we have fallen, I supposed that I might imply that, without arrogance, I could not have said much more, without egotism. Is it possible that it is offensive to any living man?

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

GOVERNOR SMITH'S THIRD LETTER.

ATLATA, GA., July 10, 1873.

Hon. H. V. Johnson, Bartow, Ga.

SIR—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and regret to say that, in my judgment, like the one which preceded it, it fails to meet the requirements of the situation. Upon the metaphysical points raised and discussed therein, I have nothing to say; nor can I appreciate the force of your insinuation, that I am unduly sensitive when held up, in the public estimation at least, by a gentleman so prominent and distinguished as yourself, as unworthy of respect and confidence.

The whole matter, in my opinion, resolves itself into this: In a public speech in the city of Macon, you took occasion to use language which has universally, so far as I can learn, been interpreted injuriously to me as Chief Magistrate of the State, and derogatory to my character as a gentleman. You admit, substantially, that such language had reference to myself, or was suggested by a certain charge of deception which you had often heard; at the same time you disclaim that any offense was intended by you.

Now, as, under the circumstances, I stand as if charged before the public by yourself with faithless and dishonorble conduct, I conceive it to be due to me that in your reply to this communication, you state explicitly, with the liberty, on my part, of making such use of it as I may seem necessary for my own vindication—that nothing you said in your Macon speech was intended as a reflection on myself, or as an indorsement or countenance of any injurious charge against me.

Having never done me the justice publicly to correct the report of your remarks in the Telegraph and Messenger, which you admit was incorrect, nor denied the justness of the public inference therefrom, I trust that you will see that the request I now make of you is both reasonable and right.

I assent to the correctness of what you say in reference to the degeneracy of the times; and I think you will agree with me that one of the strongest evidences of the existence of this lamentable condition is the readiness of disappointed place-hunters to malign the motives of those upon whom rests the disagreeable duty of making appointments to office.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. SMITH.

EX GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S THIRD LETTER.

SANDY GROVE, BARTOW P. O., GA.,
July 17th, 1873.

His Excellency James M. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.:

SIR—Yours of the 10th instant is received, and I confess I am surprised and disappointed that mine of the 4th is not satisfactory.

Your first letter complained that gentlemen who heard the speech delivered had expressed the opinion, that in using "the language" (the remark complained of) "I intended to make an injurious imputation against yourself." I repiled that they misapprehended my motive. You further asked me to state "what reference, if any, I intended the same to have to yourself?"

I disavowed, in substance, having any offensive reference to you, and stated how the remark was suggested; but that I did not intend to make any charge against you of having deceived applicants for office, nor to express any opinion in reference to it, and that I was sorry that I was misunderstood.

In your second letter you seemed to be satisfied with my disavowal of offensive intention; but said I failed to state what application I intended the same to have. "In brief, that I stated what my intention was *not*, but did not say what my intention *was*."

In my reply to that letter repeating the same disavowal, in stronger terms, I stated what was affirmatively my instention. And in my earnest desire to show you all, I brought you into the inner chamber of my thoughts, that you might see for yourself, that if the remark had any reference to you at all it was so unappreciable that I could not define it, except by describing the operation of my mind at the moment of uttering it. In your third and last letter, you call this "metaphysical" and dismiss it as unworthy your consideration.

I now disavow, for the third time, any intention, whatever, by the language used, "to make an injurious imputation against yourself." I did not intend, by the remark, and on the occasion of its utterance, to charge you with deceiving applicants for office, nor to express any opinion in reference to such charge. And, that there may be no misunderstanding as to what I mean, I add, that I did not intend to do either of these things, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly. As "to indorsement or countenance" of any such charge, I can only say, that the state of my mind was just what it was relative to the expression of any opinion in reference to it. That is to say—after the most careful self-examination, I am not conscious that I had any intention, either *pro* or *con*, as to indorsing or countenancing. Certain it is, that I never thought of such a thing, until the receipt of your last letter. The idea, never, for a moment, entered into my mind.

You think I insinuated that you are too sensitive. You are mistaken. I deprecate insinuations in such a correspondence as this, looking to the healing rather than the infliction of wounds. All I meant to say was, that but for the existence of the charge alluded to, you would not even have suspicioned that you were referred to. No man can be too jealous of his honor. If I offend any person, justly or unjustly, I am bound to justify the offense, or to make suitable amends. I have redeemed that obligation in this case.

You complain that I "have not corrected the report of my remarks, nor denied the justness of the public inference from them." If, in the first instance, you had simply called my attention to the matter, and suggested that course, I would have promptly published an explanatory card. But I had no intimation of the misapprehension of my motives until I received your letter of the 17th of June, written only two days after the remark was made. I had a right to suppose, and I did suppose, from that, that you preferred a different mode; and I therefore doubted the propriety of publishing any card pending the correspondence thus inaugurated. I have always expected its publication, as soon as terminated. It is quite as desirable to me as to yourself. For I am far from being satisfied to have it believed, that I would violate the propriety of a festive occasion, in order to assail you. When this correspondence shall be published, I doubt not, the public will have the sagacity to see that I intended no such thing.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

GOVERNOR SMITH'S FOURTH LETTER.

ATLANTA, GA., July 22, 1873.

Hon. H. V. Johnson, Bartow, Ga.:

SIR—Your letter of the 17th instant has been received, and I take pleasure in saying that the disavowal of any intention to reflect injuriously upon me, by anything said in your Macon bar-dinner speech, is full and satisfactory.

It is proper for me to say, before closing this correspondence, however, what I had often heard before your speech was delivered, viz: that a report had been circulated in the eastern part of the State to the effect that I had violated a promise to you by not offering you a place upon the Supreme Court Bench. I had given no attention to the report, supposing that it had originated in the petty malice of some evil-disposed person. When I learned however, that a gentleman of your consequence—the person whom the report charged me with having deceived—had used in a public speech language understood by persons present as intended to imply that the charge was true, it became proper for me at once, not only to seek an explanation, but also to require a distinct avowal or disavowal of such intention on your part. It was due to me that the explanation should be very full, and that the disavowal, if made, should be broad enough to meet the charge, in all its aspects, with a negative.

I am pleased to repeat that in these requirements your last has met my reasonable expectation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. SMITH.

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DR. KALOW, well known through his great and rapid cures, has returned to our city and has opened again an establishment for the cure of all Chronic Diseases, of which he would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country.

Liver Complaint, Fevers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Sterility, Asthma, Nervous Affections, *Dyspepsia. Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Diseases peculiar to Women, all Impurities of the Blood*, Skin Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Complaint, Stoppage of the Water, Piles of all kinds, *Strictures, Gonorrhœa*, Eye and Ear Complaint after Measels and Scarlatina, etc., etc.

As a proof of his success, the Doctor takes pleasure in referring to the following persons: Mr. J. W. Rucker, of Chapman, Rucker & Co., Commission Merchants, Major W. B. Cox, T. J. Hightower, N. S. Walker, James and John Lynch, T. Fleischel, Beermann & Kurht, M. Schulhofer, Dr. M. Mitchell, Atlanta; Superior Vicar, Mr. Turner, Brooklyn; Father Marony, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Smith, Macon; Col. Gaulden, Cuitman; Miss Dawoody, Darien; Mr. White, Conjas.

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ON AND AFTER THE FIRST OF AUGUST NEXT, Excursion Tickets

To and from New York, via Steamers from Savannah,

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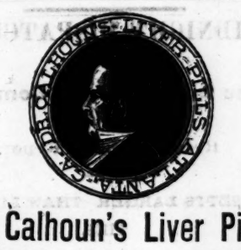

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Western and Atlantic R. R.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., July 4th, 1873.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 6th instant, Inward Day Train will

Arrive in Atlanta at 1:20 p. m.

E. B. WALKER,
Master Transportation.

july6—d1w(inside)

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WILL BE RECEIVED TILL FRIDAY 18th instant for building a Privy and Coal House and Fence at the Marietta Street School. Plans and specifications can be seen at Clerk's office, architect. Bids to be left with Clerk of the Council. D. McDUFFIE
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Communications left at Phillips & Crew, or Bradford, Wood & Co's. Music Store will receive prompt attention.

june3-dly

A LEAF FROM THE PAST.

Mrs. Robert E. Lee When Young

—The Changes Made by Age and Trouble.

Ex-Senator Foote is contributing to the Washington Chronicle some very readable reminiscences of his senatorial days. From one of his recent articles we extract the following reference to one of Virginia's greatest and most beloved matrons—Mrs. Robert E. Lee. After speaking of Senator Berrie's first speech, alluding to the occupants of the galleries, he says:

"Seated near these ladies was one whom I was tempted more particularly to describe. I allude to the only daughter of Mrs. Custis, the present Mrs. Lee. She was then about fifteen years of age, and was indeed the observed of all observers. Her personal charms were such as must inevitably have commanded admiration and sympathy, independent of the adventitious advantages which so richly clustered about her. No one, I am confident, has ever beheld a more placid and beaming face than that which was now presented by her gaze. She was richly and plainly attired, as was her mother, and there was a modest and reserved dignity about both of them that significantly bespoke their rank and bringing up.

Miss Custis was described to me by those who knew her best as a young lady of sound and vigorous intellect, which judgment and discrimination decidedly predominated. Her education had been in all respects such as was best calculated to make her happy herself, and the source of abundant utility and happiness to others. Those who had beheld her venerated ancestress, the wife of Washington, often pointed out the striking resemblance which they supposed themselves to have discerned between the noblest of American women and the youthful representative of her virtues and her blood. Miss Custis was the heiress expectant of two of the largest estates that Virginia could then boast, and it is rather a curious and interesting fact that her uncle, Wm. H. Fitzhugh, already spoken of, was one of the first large owners of slaves in Virginia who provided for their emancipation by will, and provided liberally for their future education and support. I had the honor of forming Mrs. Lee's personal acquaintance in 1825, and the various accidents of a vexed and tumultuous life withheld me from the enjoyment of a blessing which I should always have so highly prized until the lapse of thirty-seven years had proved to both of us how time steals on and steals from us: snatching fire from the mind; and vigor from the limb. When I met her by accident in Richmond one morning in the year 1862, I found her pale, attenuated, and hobbling on crutches. She was then the mother of a numerous and worthy offspring, and the dutiful and loving wife of one of the most renowned military commanders of the age. How my heart sorrowed over the troubles and sufferings which I was told she had been compelled to endure as the result of a most calamitous and wasting war, in the bringing on of which, perhaps, no two persons on this broad continent had less participancy than her noble husband and herself."

A Gamey Girl.

[New Orleans Herald.]

As an evidence that the qualities of nerve and downright pluck are not confined exclusively to the heroic men of creation, there is herewith offered the narration of a circumstance, wherein a young girl bore herself bravely under such trying circumstances as would have severely tested the most dogged determination ever shown by the average *genus homo*.

On Saturday last this young lady was at church, when, during the delivery of the sermon, she suddenly became aware that something of a crawling nature was making an expeditious journey up her leg.

Startled, as may well be believed, she was for the nonce bereft of power of action, and there, forthwith, chased each other through her mind extremely lively and fearful apprehensions touching snakes, rats, and a host of disgusting creatures, but with a determined effort she recovered her presence of mind, and by the time the "thing" had got a short distance above her knee, she clutched it, through her dress, with a vise-like grip, and held on like grim death.

Since the first revelation of the distressing circumstance, she had not uttered a sound, nor indeed given any outward sign of the mental torture which she must have suffered, but sat rigid and composed, firmly grasping that "horrible thing," which she knew was some living creature, when, upon being clinched, it gave forth a squealing sound.

For full three-quarters of an hour the brave girl sat there, as composed as ever, still retaining her hold to the close of the service when she departed homewards, never relaxing her grip until reaching home, when, giving hurried explanations to her mother, she fainted dead away.

A quick examination by *la mere* revealed the presence of a rat, dead as a door nail, as the cause of the unhappy adventure, which for lively interest, and the revealing of a remarkable spirit in the mind of a young girl, is not often matched in this latter day.

Romance of a Dishonest Dog.

From the Missouri Republican, July 19]

In the rogues' gallery in the New Orleans Police Department there is the picture of "Mollie Waterman and her dog." Mollie was no thief. She was never known to steal anything in her life, and yet she was classed among thieves, because her dog had a habit of stealing. Mollie would go into a store and examine goods, jewelry, laces, etc., and the dog was always at her side. She had a way of telling the dog just what she wanted out of a store, and then she went out, and the dog hung around. When the shopman's back was turned the dog never failed to lay his teeth on the very article that Mollie wanted. He punctually brought it to his mistress at her rooms. Sometimes the dog took little things that he thought Mollie might want, without any hint from her.

Mollie and her dog had a perfect understanding, worked together for several years, and were very dear friends, as events proved. One day the dog was caught stealing. Mollie flew to his rescue. She exonerated the dog and actually accused herself of being the thief. The police took her at her word. She said she was willing to do all the suffering, and pay the penalty, but begged the jailors to spare the dog. The jailors had the photograph of Mollie Waterman and the dog taken and hung up among the rogues. They then told her the dog had to die without judge or jury. She prayed the inexorable police to take her life, but spare the dog's. They would not listen to her appeal, and killing the dog before her eyes, they flung his bleeding carcass in the cell and locked her up. The next morning, Mollie Waterman was found dead in the cell, with the dog in her arms. There was an instance of devotion. That picture is worthy a better place than a police-office rogues' gallery. Mr. Bergh ought to look after it.

☞ Highly colored social item: A Lexington avenue man, in a fit of anger, threw his wife's "golden hair fluid" out of the window. It dyed the whole chignon and the exposed portions of the natural hair of another man's wife, in the street below. Both husbands are in Canada.

The Great Southern ROUTE!

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE Daily through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and rates as low.

The Eating Houses on this Line are thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta TO Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. BY Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a Splendid Line of Steamships, From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA TO NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24-dtf

PORT ROYAL RAILROAD.

JUNE 23TH, 1873.

ON and after MONDAY, JUNE 30, trains on this Road will run as follows:

Down Day Passenger Train

Will leave Augusta at	6 45 A M
Arrive at Port Royal	2 16 P M
Arrive at Charleston	4 45 P M
Arrive at Savannah	3 30 P M

Up Day Passenger Train

Will leave Port Royal at	9 45 A M
Leave Charleston at	8 10 A M
Leave Savannah at	9 30 A M
Arrive at Augusta	5 38 P M

Down Night Passenger Train

Will leave Augusta at	2 10 P M
Arrive at Prt Royal at	11 35 P M
Arrive at Carleston at	5 00 A M
Arrive at Svannah at	12 30 P M

UpNight Passenger Train

Will leave Port Royal at	10 30 P M
Leave Charleston at	6 00 P M
Leave Savnah at	9 50 P M
Arrive at Augusta	8 00 A M

Passengrs leaving Atlanta by the 6 00 P M train on the Georgia Railroad arrive at Augusta in time to make close connection with down night passenger trai on this road for Port Royal and Savannah.

JAS. O. MOORE, Engineer and Superintendent.
july1-d

CUMMINGS' KING CURE!

This wonderful Lotion cures

Fresh Cuts, Bruises and Burns, Ringworms, Chilblains, and Styes. It is also good for Old Sores, Ulcers

Sore Eyes, Risings, Reduction of Tumors, Putrid Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Fever Blisters,

Sores caused by Vegetable Poison, and Bites of Poisonous Insects.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

For Old Cuts or Bruises, adjust the cut or lacerated parts, and bind up with a linen or soft cotton bandage, and keep the affected parts moist with the lotion. Made and sold by

R. CUMMINGS, Palmetto, Ga
apr20-wtf

WANTED,

A SITUATION AS TEACHER in an Academy or Private family, by a Young Lady graduate of Monroe Feale College.

Addrs Postoffice Box 545, Atlanta, Georgia.
july9-d&w1m

OBSACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediment to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable treatment. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.
july3-L&w3m

AGENTS WANTED.

The Master Spirits of the World, —AND— THE REASURE HOUSE OF AMERICA.

THE GRDAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

AGENTS report sales of 25 to 100 copies in a few hours or days. PROSPECTUS FREE. Address J. W. GODSPEED, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Lcs, New Orleans. sep20—july3-d&wly

St Mary's Hall,

[FOUNDED, A. D., 1837.]

THE Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President.

Rev. LVIN K. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Boarnd Tuition in all the English Branches, Foreign Languages, Music and Drawing, $450 per annum

No extra charges. Terms begin October 1, and Febrs 15.

Addrs the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.
july1&w4w

Citizens Bank of Georgia.

Authrized Capital $1,000,000

BANKING ROOM, REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.

DOES a General Banking Business of DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITE, Buys and sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all parts of the country.

JOHN T. GRANT, President.
PERU BROWN, Cashier. jan1-dtf

J. W. BURKE & CO.,

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, —AND— BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, Macon and Atlanta.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

WE have just opened at W. L. Wadsworth & Co.'s old stand, corner ALABAMA AND WHITEHALL STREETS, ATLANTA, a new and well assorted stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of the trade.

WE WILL KEEP A GOOD STOCK OF Religious, Miscellaneous, Standard and School Books.

To the Jobbing Trade we offer LARGE INDUCEMENTS in Wrapping Paper, Twines, Blank Books, Ink, Mucelage, all kinds of Stationers' Notions, Fancy Goods, &c.

J. W. BURKE & CO., Corner of Alabama and Whitehall Streets, Atlanta, Georgia.
June26—

Atlantic Coast Line Passenger Route!

REORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1873.

DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION —VIA— AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND, AND AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA Augusta, Wilmington and Portsmouth, —AND THE— MAGNIFICENT BAY LINE STEAMERS,

CLOSE CONNECTION, WITH WHICH, IS MADE AT PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA.

The equipment of the Roads of this Line is First-Class;

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Are Upon All Night Trains.

DOUBLE Daily Schedules are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and all terminal points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, passengers connect with the 5:50 P. M. train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the rail connections via Richmond, or the route up Chesapeake Bay, having, in the latter case,

But One Night of Railway Travel

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND WILMINGTON.

Elegant Palace Day and Sleeping Cars run through without change from Weldon to Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points South. Also, full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to Attractive Summer Resorts.

Through Tickets to Cincinnati and all principle points West via Richmond and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Buy Your Tickets via Wilmington, and be Sure They Read that Way.

And be assured you will make close connections—this being the most certain and reliable route.

Remember that this is the Only Route that Gives the Bay Line Connection.

For Time Schedules, Price Lists, and all information, apply to the following named agents of the line

C. L. TROWBRIDGE, Southern Passenger Agent,
M. M. COTTINGHAM, General Western Agent, Atlanta.
F. W. CLARK, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
A. POPE, G. F. & T. A., Wilmington, N. C.
may3-d6m

Empire Steam Planing Mill —AND— SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.

J. C. PECK & CO., BUILDERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS —IN— Lumber of all kinds, Laths, Shingles, Hubs, Spokes and Handles, SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS. Mouldings, Brackets, Counters, Desks, Tables, Show Cases, etc., etc. Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

With our New and Improved Machinery, we can DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE, Corner Loyd St. and Georgia Railroad, Opposite Gen'l Pass. Depot. Atlanta, Georgia.

J. C. PECK, W. G. ASHLEY, J. H. ELLSWORTH. L. H. HALL.
feb1—d6m

Atlanta Auction House!

WITT & JOYNER.

H. H. WITT & R. W. JOYNER will give their united services to the sale of any goods that may be entrusted to them. They will have a COMPETENT AUCTIONEER, and make

PROMPT AND FAITHFUL RETURNS

to patrons. Goods for sale will be brought to their house

Free of Charge!

WE REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Atlanta National Bank, Citizens Bank of Georgia, State National Bank, J H James, Banker, W M & R J Lowry, Bankers and Merchants, A C & B F Wyly, Wholesale Grocers, J R Wiley & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Cox & Hill, Liquor Dealers.

Silvey, Dougherty & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants, Moore, Marsh & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merch'ts, M C & J F Kiser, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants Williams, Langston & Crane, Commission Merch'ts, Redwine & Fox, Wholesale Druggists, Henry Banks & Son, Shoe Dealers,

No. 34 Peachtree st., opposite T. M. Clarke & Co.
apr18—d-tf

INCORPORATED 1859.

GEORGIA HOME (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Columbus, Ga.

Capital and Assets - - - - - - - $510,000 00.

OVER $50,000 paid to citizens of Atlanta since 1865, for indemnity against fire.

Participating Policies, entitling holders to portions of profits, issued at a slight advance on rates charged by other companies.

A Home Company---Reliable and Prompt.

J. RHODES BROWNE, President. D. F. WILLCOX, Secretary.
J. B. BRIDGES, Agent, No. 3, James' Bank Block, Whitehall street.
june29-d1m

The Great Southern Freight and Passenger Route TO AND FROM NEW YORK, VIA Savannah, Ga.

THE FIRST CLASS SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIPS OF THIS LINE SAIL FROM SAVANNAH AND New York, in connection with the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, make as quick time and have superior accommodations for passengers to any steamships on the Southern Coast.

THROUGH FREIGHT carried at as low rate as any other route. ALL CLAIMS for loss, damage, or overcharge, settled promptly.

Passage from Atlanta to New York - - - - - $27 50

Meals and State Rooms Included.

Sumptuous Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains for Savannah. Passengers by this route should leave Atlanta on 2:30 P. M. train for Macon, the day before the Steamers sail from Savannah. All other information furnished on application to undersigned.

GEO. A. McCLESKEY, Traveling Agent, Steamship Co.'s, Office No. 4, Kimball House
Atlanta, June 14, 1873. 3m

PUMPS! PUMPS!

THE CELEBRATED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP!

AS these Pumps are becoming deservedly popular in our State, we have negotiated with the best Manufacturer West to have them made in any quantity, and of first quality. None but select wood is used in their construction. have them suited for any depth of well up to 100 feet. Their satisfactory working is GUARANTEED.

Agents wanted in every county to whom we will allow as liberal commissions as any first-class manufacturer would allow them.

☞ Send for our lists giving description and prices.

J. BEN WILSON & CO.,

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Broad street, (by the Railroad Bridge,) ATLANTA, GA.
jan21— july4—d12m

PETER LYNCH.

92 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Liquors, Wines, Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, Glassware,

CROCKERY, PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc.

☞ Gibson's fine Whiskies made a specialty in this liquor line.

JUST RECIVED THREE BARRELS SILVER-SKIN ONION SETS, which will be sold low. Orders solicited. TERMS CASH. jan. 24—d6m.

NOTICE.

DR. B. J. HEAD offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta. Having an experience of over a quarter of a century, in the various branches of his profession, he hopes to give satisfaction. Residence and office, Forsyth street, near Seago's store. mar19-d6m

Teacher Wanted.

THE Board of Trustees of FLETCHER INSTITUTE (Male) OF THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA, having resolved to place the school on as good a footing as possible, desire to correspond with parties desiring situations as Teachers in a male school.

They guarantee a school of sixty (60) scholars, and good buildings for school purposes free of charge to a good Teacher with one assistant.

The Board will also consider any other proposition from parties desiring a situation as to terms, etc. Proposals received till August 15th, 1873.

Communications must be addressed to

CHAS. P. HANSELL, Secretary, Board of Trustees, Fletcher Institute, Thomasville, Ga.
june18-dlm

G. & S. SALOSHIN,

Brokers and Bankers.

LOANS NEGOTIATED AT LIBERAL TERMS

No. 12 Peachtree Street, 3 doors north of National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. apr11-d6mo

SOUTHERN REMEDY!

NO HUMBUG.

I HAVE been asked by a number of our citizens why I do not make known through our periodicals my Preparation for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœ, Cholera Morbus and Dentition or (Cutting Teeth) of Children. Its operation and action appear to be a specific if not infallible. Nothing has ever been offered to the public as a cure for the above diseases that is its equal, which by their drain upon the bowels has so often proved fatal, and by having a bottle of the SOUTHERN REMEDY in your house and take or give it on first symptoms, you need not have fears of the much dreaded epidemic, Cholera. To be convince of its virtue it is only necessary to procure one bottle and use as directed on the bottle. It can be had at the Drug Store of Heard, Craig & Co., and others, and my office, Peachtree street, Powell Building. S. T. HIGGINS, M. D.

P. S.—You are referred to the following gentlemen, who have used it for several years in their families: G J Foreacre, E W Holland, Wm L Hubbard, J R Wallace, O A Lochrane, A K Seago, R M Farrer, N R Fowler, J R Murchant, W P Hammond, W H Prizzell, Edward Purtell, Wm F Busby, Anthony Murphy. july6—deod3m

PULASKI HOUSE,

SAVANNAH, GA.,

S. N. PAPOT & CO., Proprietors.

ASSISTED BY

E. C. COFFIN, late of the St. James Hotel, Jacksonville, Florida.

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JOHN E. POOLE, Pulaski House, Savannah.
june20-dtf

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Ribbons, Notions, Etc., Etc.

No. 88 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.
apr.20—3m

West End Mineral Spring.

IF YOU want a pleasant time, be sure and go out every day to the West End Mineral Spring Park. Refreshment always on hand for the public. The best Ice Cream, the Coolest Soda Water and the nicest Lemonade, Fruits, etc.

The Whitehall Street Cars gives you a ride of 2¼ miles for FIVE CENTS, and lands you right at the place.

I will deliver the Mineral Water to any party in the city every morning. Leave your orders at my store, No. 90, Whitehall street, or at office at the Spring.
july4-d3m L. Z. STERNHEIMER.

CUMMING AND DULUTH

HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connecting with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrives at Duluth at 5 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, to dinner.

Careful drivers. Terms moderate.
sept1—dtf

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to The Constitution by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1873.

Brevities.

St. Louis had nine fatal sunstrokes last Friday.

A Nashville hog lay in a disinfected pool, and off came his bristles.

Iowa's new capitol is to be built of Minnesota granite, and to cost $2,000,000.

The bill creating life peerages has been defeated in the English Parliament.

"Died a fighting Bill Jones," was the verdict of a coroner's jury over an Indian territory man.

A Missouri woman won a house and lot at a raffle, and then she had to buy a shot gun to keep her adorers from wearing out the steps.

The Montgomery Advertiser predicts that in less than four years Gaant will walk to the scaffold, or mount a throne.

Gold is worth about $18 an ounce, but gold hair of the finer kinds is sometimes sold for as high as $30 an ounce.

The Kansas City (Mo.) Times says this: "The war is over, and with it also should there be an end to its flush times, its abnormal successes in speculation, its licensed robberies, and its monstrous and villainous steals."

The Augusta Constitutionalist has been sold by the receivers to a joint stock company, composed of the merchants of the city, and its puolication will be resumed about the 1st of August, with "My Maryland" Randall as editor-in-chief.

A good Methodist parson, somewhat eccentric and an excellent singer, exclaimed to a portion of the congregation who always spoilt the melody, "Brothers and sisters, I wish those of you who can't sing would wait until you get to the celestial regions before you try." The hint was a success.

There were marketed last year in Chicago 3,690,000 hogs and over 47,000,000 bushels of corn, at prices which the trade circulars say, in their peculiar manner were "hardly satisfactory to the producers, although as good as could be expected."

General Alexander B. Bradford, who died on the 10th, of cholera, at Memphis, was Major of Jefferson Davis' regiment in the Mexican war, Attorney General and State Senator of Tennessee, and a Confederate Congressman.

The horse-chestnut is now used in France for the manufacture of starch. The nut yields about seventeen per cent. of pure starch. Washing it with water containing carbonate of soda is said to remove the bitterness.

The editor of the Starks Herald is in a bad fix. In view of the new postal law he revised his mailing list and cut off all the exchanges he didn't want. The next week, the other papers having cut off all the exchanges they didn't want, he was surprised to find his post office box empty!

From the Covington, Ky., Journal we learn that the two most important post-offices in Kentucky are held by women—at Louisville, Mrs. Porter, formerly of Covington, daughter of the late Governor James T. Morehead; at Covington, Mrs. Sultana S. Farrell, nee Sebree.

An intelligent Aberdeen preacher recently took for text, "Adam, where art thou?" and divided his subject into three parts: 1st, All men are somewhere; 2d, Some men are where they ought not to be; and third, Unless they take care, they will find themselves where they would rather not be.

A young man named Schultz, living in Caldwell county, Missouri, is the latest victim of emotional insanity. According to his ideas, he is commissioned to kill fifty preachers. He attacked a Rev. Mr. Brown to begin with, and might have scored one had not the Rev. Mr. Brown felt commissioned to knock the contractor down and see that he was lodged in jail.

A Frenchman named Aubin, living in Wilkesbarre, and a countryman of his from New York fought a duel with rapiers near Wilkesbarre Tuesday morning. They fought over an hour, when Aubin was wounded in the side. The cause of the fight was a French lady. The affair was not finished, and will be renewed as soon as Aubin recovers.

Frank H. Walworth, the parricide, lately sent to Sing Sing, works in a gang in the shoe shop, serving out a sort of apprentice-ship to obtain some knowledge of the business, after which he will be placed in the office, and be employed in giving out the work. Frank held his first levee at Sing Sing a few days ago. It was attended; the ladies mostly wearing redingotes a la pate de fois gras, and the gentlemen clawhammer coats, aux fins herbes.

Edwin Booth is thirty nine years old; Maggie Mitchell thirty-nine, Lotta twenty-nine, L. P. Barrett thirty-five, Frank Chanfrau fifty-one, John E. Owens fifty-four, John Brougham fifty-five, Lester Wallack fifty-three, Boucicault fifty-eight, Mrs. Chanfrau thirty-three, Miss Neilson thirty, Joe Jefferson forty-five, Agnes Ethel thirty-one, Clara Morris thirty, Mrs. Bowers fifty, E. A. Sothern forty, Janauschek forty, W. J. Florence forty, John Collins seventy-five, Ben deBar fifty-eight.

A Nashville man was awakened the other night by a pain in his stomach, and thinking that the cholera was at hand, he clutched for a bottle of camphor which he kept on the table for instant use, and commenced to apply it with vigorous rubbing to his abdomen. He experienced immediate relief, but was considerably surprised at not perceiving the strong scent of camphor. Suspecting that he might have made a mistake, he lighted the gas and made an inspection, which resulted in the discovery that, instead of camphor, he had used a bottle of ink.

It has come to the knowledge of the Post-Office Department that postmasters in several States have been furnishing the public with official stamps of the Post-Office Department. The letters under such official stamps are sent from their points of destination to the dead letter office, as they are known to be private letters. One postmaster in Ohio recently received 200 official stamps of the Post-Office, and sold the public 140 of them. A circular of the Post-Office Department cautions postmasters from selling and the public from receiving these official stamps.

The Lexington, Virginia, Gazette thinks General Wise is flagging, because his last epistle fills only three and a half columns of the Enquirer, whereas the Sanford letter, written in his prime, absorbed fifty-six newspaper columns, "who could have predicted," asks the Gazette, "that the satarist of African uncomliness—the author of 'ebo shin and gizzard foot,' would ever plead for the place of pitching the tune in a corn-shucking campaign, would beg for the honor of running a race in the Old Dominion with his sooty, sweaty, and scented master on his back?"

Correspondence Between Gov. Smith and Ex-Gov. Johnson.—This interesting correspondence will be found on another page. The intelligent reader will notice that the word "deceived" is erroneously printed in one or two places "received."

Annie Sinclair.

The opening chapters of this novelette, written expressly for the Constitution, will be found in our columns this morning.

Letters and Communications.

We have a great number, which will receive attention as speedily as possible. Letters are reaching us from all parts of the South, containing single and club subscriptions. Some of these letters we shall publish.

Major John T. Hall.

Colonel T. M. Acton, the successful and faithful General Agent of The Constitution, who, for five years, has scarcely lost a week from service, is called away to Tennessee by the illness of his relatives.

During his absence Major John T. Hall will act in his stead, and we commend him to our friends, wherever he may turn up.

Self-Made Men of Atlanta.

The Constitution this morning gives to its readers a likeness, not surpassed by photographs, of Colonel George W. Adair, one of the self-made men of our great city. We shall continue sketches, which will prove a very interesting feature of this journal.

We commend our biographical sketch of Col. Adair especially to the young. It has lessons of wisdom for all. And we further most strongly commend the motto of his successful life to young men aspiring to honors, position and wealth—"To be *reliable* is a fortune."

Hon. A. H. Stephens, LL. D.

At the recent commencement of Bowdon College, Bowdon, Carroll county, Ga., the distinguished degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the Hon. A. H. Stephens, amid great enthusiasm. The Carrollton Times says, "this sudden announcement was like an electric shock upon the audience; a momentary pause, a breathless silence was succeeded by a universal and prolonged shout of applause."

This distinguished honor could not have been bestowed upon one more eminently entitled to it. We congratulate Mr. Stephens upon this recognition of his great abilities as a lawyer and a statesman.—*Griffin Star.*

Literary Jottings.

One peculiarity of the modern novel is the excessive delineation of social sin. Highly seasoned pictures of immorality or overdrawn characters of social delinquency abound in the average novel that is so copiously issuing from the publishing houses of the country. Has it come to this, that books of higher moral tone are too tame for the tastes of the present generation?

We have recently read a most interesting novel from that well-known publishing house, G. W. Carlton & Co., of New York, through the medium of Phillips & Crew, that finely illustrates what we have alluded to above.

The book is entitled "Purple and Fine Linen," and its author is one Edgar Fawcett. Marked by great brilliancy and freshness of style, and creating a lively interest by the dash and novelty of the narrative, the volume is yet an extremely naughty one. Its vigor and originality are undeniable. A certain unique, sarcastic humor pervades the book. It is both clever and entertaining. But it tells more of wrong than good. Dealing in high fashionable New York life, it gives, it seems to us, far too many of the naughty things and people.

The question occurs whether these books are a necessity of public taste? Do authors write them because they only will sell.

Literature, like everything else, has its squabbles. In its peaceful precincts occur acrimonious battles, none the less savage because the weapons used are pens, and ink, instead of blood, is shed. The latest contest in the literary world is a very curious one in regard to a simple, homely but touching poem, called "Betsey and I are out." Two claimants press for the honor of its authorship. One is a Western young man, Mr. Will S. Carlton, and his antagonist, a lady from Massachusetts who is young and a widow, but goes by her maiden name, which is Miss Nannette Snow Emerson. We have through the kindness of Phillips & Crew obtained a copy of Miss Emerson's little volume entitled "A Thanksgiaing Story," containing the disputed poem. The work is beautifully published by G. W. Carleton & Co., of New York.

We must confess that the other poems of Miss Emerson's book show the same line of poetic thought and expression that constitute the merit of "Betsy and I are Out."

This battle of the ballad is raging very fiercely. It has attracted wide attention and comment. It forms a curious phase of literary life worthy of notice. Its decision yet hangs.

The Salary Grab.

The second paragraph of section 6 of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States reads as follows:

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, *or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time;* and no person holding an office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office."

And thereby hangs a tale. Among the salaries increased, during the last session of Congress, was that of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. At least three of the aspirants for the place—Senators Edmunds, Carpenter and Frehnghuysen—are ineligible. The former did all in his power to defeat the the salary increase, while Mr. Carpenter not only supported it in Congress, but he has latterly taken the stump in its defense. His goose is cooked, however, for his present Senatorial term began in March, 1869, and does not end until 1875. Senators Conkling and Howe are eligible, because their present terms began on the 4th of last March, or after the disreputable job was an accomplished fact. Mr. Carpenter's recent speech will not help him out, and he must stand aside for his more fortunate associates in this latest piece of political iniquity. It is some consolation to know that the grab has turned up in a form to bother its foremost apologist,

There are many other senators who may yet be ready to say that

We still have judgment here; that in these cases
justice
Commends the ingredients of the poisoned
chalice
To our own lips.

The salary of every member of the Cabinet was raised at the same time. If Secretary Fish should tire of diplomacy are there not several senators who would make wry faces? In an unguarded moment they have thrown away all chance of greater power.

It is sad to think Mr. John Sherman cannot succeed Secretary Richardson, whom the Grant brokers and bankers are trying to oust, nor can Mr. Oliver P. Morton hope to be Premier during the reign of our Cæsar. These self-immolated patriots have our profoundest commisseration. They must be content with their big self-voted senatorial salaries until the people recall them to private life, which won't be long.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Schedule.

As we stated, the engine, nonsense could not be kept up and was not so intended. We all knew a week ago, that Colonel Grant would probably get us thirty minutes more time on the Atlanta and West Point Road. But on yesterday we called on him and urged him to make no change, as The Constitution could reach its subscribers all right any how, but it was too late, the change having been already virtually arranged. The public will see, that though *forty* minutes was claimed to be needed, thirty minutes will be eagerly accepted.

Colonel Grant has our thanks.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad,
Superintendent's Office.
Atlanta, July 26, 1873.

Publishers of Atlanta Constitution:

Gentlemen: In response to your request of last week, that the train be held for the city papers until 12, midnight, I have the pleasure to state that it is now in my power to comply, and that orders will be given to-day to that effect. Yours truly,

L. P. Grant, Sup't.

Cotton—No. 47.

The receipts this week are 13,000 bales—10,000 more than last year, and 2,000 more than two years since.

It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 12,000 bales, compared with 2,000 last year, and 10,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 3,000 bales, compared with 500 last year, and 2,700 the year before.

The thermometer has averaged 83 degrees at noon—three days clear and warm, and four days cloundy and warm, with a thunder shower one day, and light showers two nights. Rainfall for the week three-eights of an inch. This week last year the thermometer was 86 degrees at noon, clear and hot five days, cloudy and showery two days.

Next week, last year, the thermometer was 90 degrees at noon, clear and very hot every day, no rain, and the hottest week of the year. July 27th, thermometer was 94 degrees at noon.

The public dispatches in relation to the cotton crop for next week last year were:

"Selma, Ala.—Army and boll worms in large numbers; doing much damage west of this place. Crops will be short.

"Montgomery, Ala.—Boll and army worm ruining the crops. One place would have made 100 bales three days ago; now only fifty. Planters are ruined; two and a half millions outside estimate for crop."

WEATHER.

Theweather has been as pleasant and as fine for cotton the past week as it was possible for it to be. No scorching heat of the sun and some light rains—just what was needed. We expect more rain next week. Rain has been pretty well distributed all over the cotton growing region this week, and we may hear complaints of too much rain very soon.

Thus far the weather for July has been as perfect as any farmer could ask for.

NEW YORK.

The market has been quiet; sales of spots 5,000 bales; no change in price. Contracts have been irregular; sales 90,000 bales, with generally a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL.

The market has been steady, with rather larger sales of American. The total sales of which to the trade and for export for past four weeks have been 148,000 bales. The price in Liverpool is low for this time of the year, and the quantity in stock and afloat for that port is decreasing, having fallen off 200,000 in the past six weeks against no change for same time last year. This of itself is sufficient to keep the price from falling.

There has been only ¼ of a penny change in the price for twelve weeks; and we see no reason for an important change for two months to come. There are now 66,000 bales of American cotton afloat for Liverpool; of which 20,000 bales will be due, and should be received there next week. For the week ending July 18th, the receipts at Bombay were 2,000 bales, compared with 1,000 last year, and 11,000 the year before. Shipments to Great Britain 6,000, to Continent 8,000, compared with 6,000 and 4,000 last year; and 2,000 and 8,000 the year before. The Bull party in New York are holding a large portion of the cotton suitable for contracts; and only let it go in small parcels.

Next week will be likely to develop the true facts of the case. If they are strong and have their forces well drilled, they may go on into August with the same prices for spots, but if there should be any signs of weakness in the party it may break up at any time, and when the combination is broken the price will drop suddenly. The price of middling in New York is fully three cents a pound above the Liverpool price, and a few small lots have been shipped back from Liverpool to this country, as it will now pay a fair profit. Our own spinners have taken only 11,000 bales from the ports, in the past two weeks, and it is likely they will not take more than 25,000 bales the balance of the season, for some of them who have good stocks are talking of selling a portion of them now, at 21 cents and buying September contracts at 18¢.

For two years past there has been a large amount of money made on contracts by selling August and buying September to hedge; but this year looks now like it might follow the course of 1870, when, at the close of August, it was 1½ cents above September. Without some serious damage to the crop, it is not likely September will advance beyond 18½; and without the Bulls let go, and there is an important decline in spots, August will not sell much below its present value—19 1-2 cents. This is the season for the price of cotton to have the chill and fever, and Dr. Bull and Dr. Bear will be called in every few days, and they will give the patient a dose of caterpillars, boll worms, drouth, floods, short supply, crop four weeks late, bad stands, grass, shedding bolls, etc., and alter the symptoms so much in a few hours, you would hardly recognize the patient as the one you saw dying with a chill, not worth 18 cents, or fever just rising, and would be to 25 cents in a week. It is only the *young and sanguine dealer* who is likely to be caught by by such chaff, and we would advise all such to keep out of the market now altogether; but if they must do something, sell November and December short, with plenty of margin, and then if it goes up let it go. When the time comes to buy it in you will have profit enough to satisfy any reasonable man.

There is more American cotton in sight now than since the war, for same time. Some persons feared the effect of cholera on the plantations. It has not affected the yield one hundred bales, nor will it; as it is only in the towns and citie where they drink bad water, live on decayed meat and vegetables, (which they can buy for a song) and are are hived up, a dozen in a little hut not large enough for two persons, that the negroes sicken and die with cholera. On the plantations where there is good water, plenty of fresh vegetables, bacon, fresh air and work enough to keep them healthy, they have not lost a day's work.

The outlook at Manchester is not very flattering for this fall. With the prospect of plenty of cotton, spinners are not well under contract; but the demand for goods is steady enough to keep the market from declining; but no prospect for an advance. Smith, Edwards & Co, Liverpool, in their circular of June 30th, say: "At the same time no large advance seems probable; while the prospect of an abundant supply for next year lies before us, and while speculation is so quenched as it has been by two seasons of exhausting loss."

CROP PROSPECTS.

Our Southwest Georgia correspondent writes, under date of July 18th: "It has been several yeais since we had such good seasons for crops. My hands have not lost a single day by the ground being too wet to plow. The plant is very full of forms and not shedding at all. Crops are generally good (and I think very good.) No caterpillars on my cotton. Some on the neighboring farms, but they are net increasing at all. Crops are excellent; could not be better.

The above letter contains about the amount of all the reports from the cotton States. We believe our opportunities for getting correct reports of the crops are not surpassed by any one.

There are a few isolated cases of complaints of drouth, and also of too much rain; but they are not general enough to amount to anything. It is a little singular that we have not heard a single complaint of the boll worm or shedding of forms; and the complaints of catterpillars have been, so far, from fear, rather than injury. It is impossible for the cotton plants to mature the fruit which is now in them.

There are from twenty to fifty squares, blooms and bolls on a stalk, and an average of nine bolls to a stalk will make 1,000 pounds of seed cotton to an acre, which will yield 300 pounds of lint cotton. We do not think the caterpillars will do much injury this year. We never knew the crop injured badly two years in succession. It has been two months since the first report of caterpillers, and no injury yet. In a field of one hundred acres not more than a handfull of worms can be found.

We shall have rain enough for a month to come, and, if there is not too much, the prospect will be splendid. We do not believe the crop has been injured much; it is not late more than ten days, and we believe all will find it out when too late.

This week an old "Hardshell Baptist" came to the city with five bales of cotton. We asked him how much land had been lost by rain and grass in his neighborhood. He said: "I am acquainted about seven miles around me, and all the cotton turned out is two acres down by a pond."

PROSPECT.

The market is too uncertain, just now, to give any ideas. If you are out of the market, remain out.

Douglass County Letter.

All About the Crops—The Women Bravely Helping.

Douglass County, Ga., July 24

Editors Constitution: I send you crop prospects in Douglass. I live in the extreme low corner of the county, about a half mile west of the Chattahoochee River, (my land lies on the river.) After the extreme wet weather subsided, the farmers seemed to double their diligence and energy in contending against General Green, and finally gained a victory, with the exception of a few isolated cases, and crops have improved very much indeed, and now look promising.

Many of the ladies, young and blooming, that would be a worthy prise to any man as a companion in life, laid off their Sunday dresses, and substituted the home-spun and worked willingly with their own hands in the farm to aid husbands and brothers in cleaning their crops. It made me feel like pulling off my hat when I would see them manifesting so much energy in emergencies. I am proud of your paper; I think there ss no better.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

L. H. Neal.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

McDANIEL & WHITFIELD, Attorneys at Law, Griffin, Ga. Will practice in Superior Courts of Pike and adjoining Counties, and in Supreme Court of Georgia, and in United States District Court at Atlanta, and elsewhere by special contract. jan27-dly

J. C. FAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Covington, Ga., will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit, Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Court, at Atlanta, Ga. jan27-dly

E. J. KIKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MADISON, GA., will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit, Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court at Atlanta. jan27-dly

S. D. McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, Office corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Practice in all the Courts in Atlanta Circuit. jan27-dly

W. R. RANKIN, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office—Front room over Barrett's Store. jan27-dly

EMORY SPEER, Lawyer, Athens, Georgia.—As Solicitor General, will attend the Courts of Clarke, Jackson, Walton, Gwinnett, Hall, Banks, Franklin, Habersham, White, Rabun, and Union, and give attention to collections and other claims. mar16-dly

Z. D. HARRISON, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Superior Court of Fulton, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court, at Atlanta. Office, No. 4 Capitol building. jan27-dly

JESSE S. THASHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec9 d12

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Tomaston, Georgia. nov7—d13m

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House building, Decatur street.

☞ Special attention given to Collections. apr13—d1y

FRANK S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Douglass, Fayette, Heard, Merriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may—dly

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Courts of the State, and in the United States Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. jy27-1y

RICHAT LeSUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW.

LeSUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in Southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july21—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glasscock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr—dly

Business Directory of other Cities.

AUGUSTA, GA.

JOHN W. BESSMAN, Wholesale Dealer in Choice Liquors, and Agent for John Gibson's Son & Co., Philadelphia. 287 Broad street.

W. A. RAMSEY, Agent. The People's Cashier. 285 Broad street.

MYERS & MARCUS, Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Clothing. 274 Broad street.
J. MYERS. S. MARCUS.

CENTRAL HOTEL—MRS. THOMAS, Proprietress.

GREENE & ROSSIGNOL, Successors to Wm. H. Tutt, Importers and Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils, Corks, Sponges, and Druggists' Sundries, 264 Broad street.

A. MENDLESON, Rectifier and Wholesale Liquor Dealer, 295 Broad street.
J. C. MASSENGALE, Traveling Agent.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

BANKS.

BANK OF CHARLESTON, (N Banking Association,) 12 Broad street.
WM. B BURDEN, Cashier. A. S. JOHNSON, President.
☞ Capital, $600,000.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN BATES & CO., 134 Meeting street.

W. MARSHALL & CO., 143 Meeting street.

JOHNSTON, CREWS & CO., 41 Hayne street.

JOHN G. MILNOR & CO., 135 Meeting street.

HARDWARE.

HART & CO., 39 Hayne street.

J. E ADGER & CO., 139 Meeting street.

MILLINER, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS AND WHITE GOODS.

JOHN S. FAIRLY & CO., 37 Hayne and 70 Market street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. F. FLEMING & CO, 2 Hayne street.

E. B. STODDARD & CO., 165 Meeting street.

T. M. BRISTOLL & CO., 145 Meeting street.

STOVES, TINWARE, HOLLOWARE, Etc.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD & CO., 29 Hayne street.

HATS, CAPS, Etc.

EDMONDS T. BROWN, (of late firm of T. A. Fleming,) 43 Hayne street.

GROCERIES.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., 1 and 3 Hayne street.

HENRY BISCHOFF & CO., 197 and 199 East Bay.

F. WIETERS, 131 East Bay.

STEFFENS, WERNER & DUCKER, 98 East Bay, 28, 30 and 32 Vendue Range.

W. E. CHAFEE & CO., 65 and 307 East Bay.

WAGENER, MONSEES & CO., 165 and 163 East Bay and 2 and 4 Queen street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DOWIE, NOISE & DAVIS, Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Meeting street, corner Hasel.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS

C. BART & CO., 55, 57 and 59, Market street.

PAUL WELCH & CO., 215 East Bay.

CLOTHING.

EDWIN BATES & CO., 134 Meeting str.

I. L. FALK & CO., 303 King str.

JOHN G. MILNER & CO., 135 Meeting str.

DOOR, BLIND AND SASH FACTORY.

P. P. TOALE, Factory—Holbeck's Wharf; Store room and Office, 20 Hayne street.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

I. H. HALL & CO., 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8, Market str.

GENERAL COMMISSION—FLOUR GRAIN, ETC.

J. N. ROBSON, 68 East Bay, 112 Atlantic Wf.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

MANTOUE & CO., Proprietors of the Charleston Branch Havana Cigar Factory, "LaValentia" 118 East Bay.

TINSMITHS AND PLUMBERS' GOODS AND TOOLS.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD & CO., 29 Hayne str.

ATHENS, GA.

SUMMEY & NEWTON, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Agricultural Implements, etc.

CHILDS, NICKERSON & CO., Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Nails, Mill Findings, Agricultural Implements, Chicago Farm Pumps, etc.

A. S. DORSEY, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and assorted Merchandise, and Agent for the justly celebrated Sea Fowl Guano.

SUPREE'S OPERA HOUSE, complete in all its appointments; seating capacity 800 persons. Apply to LUCKY & TANCEY.

WASHINGTON, GA.

STUMMER'S HALL, Washington, Ga. For Balls, Concerts, Theatres, etc., apply to JOHN D. PLATT.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Dalton, Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Alston. may 18-1y

JOHN F. REDDING, Attorney at Law, Rome, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care.

MALCOLM H. JOHNSTON, Gate of Georgia, Attorney at Law, No. 81, St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md. Refers to Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Crawfordville, Ga; Hon. Wm. Hope Hull and Wm. A. Reed, Esq., Augusta, Ga.; Gen. A. R. Lawton, Savannah, and Col. L. N. Whittle, Macon, Ga.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DOCTOR JESSE BORING has resumed the Practice of Medicine in Atlanta. Office at Lester & Thomson, Kimball House, Northeast corner of Houston and Ivy street. july24—dlmo

JNO. H. JAMES, Banker, James' Block.

H. H. CARLTON & CO., Real Estate Agents, Athens, Georgia.

DR. R. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist, Office with Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, NO. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; ten dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND Ornamental Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—WM. V. ALLEN, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Rooms—Broad street, a few doors below the office. Terms—$3 per month (30 lessons,) one each. He also instructs BRASS BANDS, arranges Music for them.

LAWYERS.

M. VAN ESTES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dalton, Ga. Will practice in the counties of the Western Circuit, Supreme Court of the State, and the District Court of the United States at Atlanta. july18-d3m

JASPER N. DORSEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18-d12m

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Rome, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Courts of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts in the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections and bankruptcy. june20-d1y

LOYD & GOODE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Montezuma, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of the Southwestern Circuit and the Supreme Court and Circuit and District Courts of the United States

L. S. ROAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Georgia, will practice in the Courts of the Tallapoosa Circuit. Special attention given to cases in Bankruptcy and Collections. Remittances made promptly.

J. H. TURNER, Attorney at Law, Forsyth, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Flint Circuit, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to collections. july4-d6m

GEORGE N. LESTER WM. A. THOMSON

LESTER & THOMSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. Office in Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. july13-

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL
(FORMERLY TIBBS HOUSE)
Dalton, Ga.
O'NEILL & BARCLAY, Props.
O'NEILL JOHN BARCLAY
y26-dtf

Hammett House,
JONESBORO.....GEORGIA.

THIS HOTEL is the regular Entire House on the Macon and Western Railroad, and is convenient to the central part of the town. The house has been remodelled and refitted, and the table will always be supplied with the best fare which the market affords. The Proprietor will spare no pains or expense to please his patrons. Mrs. Hammett, (formerly Mrs. Watkins, of Palmetto,) is connected with the house, and would be pleased to see her old friends. aug23—

THE COUCHE HOUSE
KINGSTON GEORGIA.
T. R. COUCHE.....Proprietor.

THE Proprietor of this establishment would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious Hotel is now finished and ready for the reception of visitors. His rooms are airy and comfortable, and are now being furnished with new furniture throughout, and his guests may be assured that nothing will be left undone to make them comfortable. He pledges himself that the table will be supplied with the very best the market affords. The excellent climate and delightful water of this section of Georgia, is rapidly bringing Kingston the attention of our low country friends. apr13—dtf

MRS. E. M. STOVALL,

PROPRIETRESS of The Barlow House Cartersville, Ga. Having recently taken charge of this House, she has thoroughly renovated and refurnished it, in all its departments, and is now prepared to afford to the travelling public entertainment adapted to the times, at moderate prices. She has also some additional suits of rooms, is prepared to accommodate a few families with Board. Summer visitors will find Cartersville one of the healthiest localities in the South. apr24-dtf P. S. STOVALL.

BARLOW HOUSE
AMERICUS, GEORGIA,
Is First-Class and in Business Centre
WILEY JONES & CO., Proprietors.

Board per month, with room.....$20
Board per month, without room.....15
Board per day.....1
Single lodging or meal.....
may24-dtf WILEY JONES & CO.

NACOOCHEE VALLEY
WHITE COUNTY, GEORGIA.
THE VALLEY HOUSE

WILL be completed by the 15th instant, and ready for visitors.

Parties desiring Board for the Summer months in this most delightful climate, will do well by applying to the undersigned at an early day.

Board from $20 to $30 per month.

june12—dim J. I. GREEN, Proprietor.

THE YANCY HOTEL,
BY MISS E. C. YANCY, LATE OF VIRGINIA.

WOULD respectfully inform her numerous patrons of the Dougherty House, that she has recently purchased the Brick Hotel in Newnan, Georgia, (better known as the McDowell House) where she would be pleased to see her old friends and the traveling public. She pledges herself that nothing will be left undone to make guests comfortable.
jan5-dtf Prof. Wm. WELLS, Clerk.

ANNIE SINCLAIR

A Story of Man's Love and Woman's Devotion, and the Career of an Ex-Confederate Since the War,

BY H. KINGSHACK,

AUTHOR OF

"Adrift," "Out of the Snow," "Juanita," "The Old Scout," Etc., Etc.

[WRITTEN FOR THE CONSTITUTION.]

CHAPTER I.

THE PARTING.

"Ah, Fred! I can't bear the thought of having you go so soon! Can't you postpone it for awhile? Do, for my sake."

"My dear Annie, my heart respects your words with every throb, for nothing could make me happier than to spend another week near you. The parting must come, sooner or later, and it will be as painful to us both a week or a month hence as now. So cheer up, my dear, sweet Annie, and let me have nothing but smiles during the short time I can remain with you."

"I will try, for your sake, Fred, though my heart is sad at the thought of you leaving me so soon."

"If my companions du voyage could be induced to defer their departure a few days, I would gladly appeal to them to do so; but it would be useless for me to do so. They impatiently wait for the order to march."

"The many dangers to which you will be exposed, make me tremble with dark forebodings of the future, dear Fred, and I cannot get rid of the parting, try as hard as I will. Oh, ours is a cruel fate."

"Not so, Annie; thousands of others before us have loved and suffered from the tyrannical interference of unfeeling parents or guardians. God will yet bless our love. I feel it and believe it with all my heart and soul. So be not cast down, my dearest; my love; but look up and trust in Him who watches over the least, as well as the greatest, of earth."

"O, I do, Fred, and pray for you always; but you may be killed in battle with those savage Mexicans, and never return to me again," sighed the loving tender-hearted young girl, as she leaned on the arm of her lover.

"You forget, Annie, that I am said to have a charmed life. No dart has ever reached me save those shot from those bright eyes of yours. They were too much for me, and I surrendered unconditionally," said the gallant soldier, imprinting a kiss on the pale brow of the lovely girl beside him.

"I shall never cease praying that no other dart shall reach you, but I dread the battle-field far more than the bright eye of no other women, for I can trust you, Fred, and am not afraid of losing your love so much as dread the casualties of battle."

"Your prayers and love will shild me, Annie, and the same kind Providence that guided me unharmed through the terrible battles in the war just closed will still protect me, and bring me safely to your feet again, crowned with honor and wealth. Let us pray to the same God to soften the heart of your unfeeling guardian towrds my house, that the ill feeling aroused by our parents may not be vented upon our heads. I believe that when I return crowned with success, he will so far forget his hatred of my race as to make no objection to our marriage. With him wealth covers a multitude of sins; indeed wealth has no sins which the glitter of gold will not cover from sight of such worldly-minded people as he, hence he favors the suit of the unprincipled Colonel Blandford because of his great wealth and his bitter hatred to my house."

"But you know I have already ejected him, Fred, and told my guardian I couldn't have him if he was the last man living."

"What did your guardian say to that, Annie?"

"Oh, he laughed, and said I did't know what I was talking about; that I was too young to know my own interest."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, but I said that if I didn't now, my heart did, and that Colonel Bladford was exceedingly repulsive to me."

"When; didn't you say too much Annie?"

"No, I didn't; I think they should have respect enough for my feelings to drop the subject, after I had so positively refused him."

"True, true; and does your gurdian take you to task for rejecting Blandford?"

"He did, in a very gentle way, for he is exceeding kind, and really lovesme, and is anxious I should be the richest lady in the Carolinas."

"He forgets that health and happiness do not always go together."

"It seems so, indeed."

"You will have enough when you reach your twentieth birthday, whichis but two short years distant."

"Yes, and I do not desire anymore. Our plantation has been long knownas the best on the Ashley. Our servants, tough, have nearly all left us, their poor ignrant minds are excited over their sudden emancipation. I feel sorry for the poor creature"

"Yes, they deserve sympathy for they know no better," added the young man thoughtfully, "they know not wat they do. Their long life in the cotton fids has disgusted them with plantation life. They cannot yet understand that the walth of the world comes from the bosomof Mother Earth."

"But Annie," said he suddenlylooking up, the light of an ardent, passionat love illumaining his handsome face, "you ill write to me and tell me all about yourif, and all that transpires in the neighborhod, will you not?"

"Yes, yes, indeed I will, Fd, and you will write often, and tell me f yourself, your battles, adventures, all your very thoughts even, will you not? nd tell me how to direct my letters so th will reach you safe?"

"Certainly, my dear little que, and will send each letter freighted wi my hearts undying love and a thousand kies."

"You will take my heart th you, and you will take all my love too, Ed, so I will have none left to send you," sturned the blushing maiden, hidingher lovy face in the bosom of her lover.

"Many thanks for those sweewords. They will cheer me in my lonelie hours and soothe my weary soul when wghted down with heavy responsibilities. n one year from this day I will return to u, if alive, if not, then know that I am eitr dead or a prisoner in the hands of the emy."

"Oh! I will wait and hope, id trust and pray until your return, Fred. hey cannot make me doubt you. You arey all in all—my heart and soul—the ver sunlight of my existence," exclaimed the pasionate girl, throwing her beautiful whiterms around the young man's neck, and sprinting a fervent kiss on his broad, high rehead.

Annie Sinclair was a typof tropical beauty. She was an heiress, si descended from one of the most aristcratic and wealthy families of South Colina, possessed all the noble qualities f head and heart which ever distinguishede old cavaliers of the "Palmetto State."

At the time of the opening f our story, the summer of 1865, our heroe had just completed her eighteenth yes Pen can never do justice to her qunly beauty. Grace was in every motion, si the frank sincerity of expression that lited up her sweet face gave it an undescable charm. Her eyes, dark and lustrous, and full in their glorious beauty, flashed and sparkled under emotions of conversational excitement—eyes that could shoot flashes of withering scorn, or tempt the rosy god of love from the fairest flowers of humanity, or drop the pearly pathetic tear for the sorrows of others. From beneath those long silken lashes their glances were magical in compelling the homage of the sterner sex. In stature she was rather tall and slender, with just enough fullness to give her that Venus-like roundness so much admired by the opposite sex the world over. Hands small and tapering, a distinguishing feature in all Southern beauties, and a mass of wavy black hair, completes the pen-picture of Miss Annie Sinclair, the heiress.

At the time of which we write, she stood amid the wreck and ruin of a noble but unfortunate people. The crimson tide of war had swept over the land, leaving desolation far and wide in its wake. The roar of the cannon and the rattle of musketry had ceased, but the sulphurous clouds of battle still cast their mouraful shadows over the devoted State. The torch completed the work of desolation, and many of the grand old ancestral mansions of the South crumbled to ashes. Among the latter was the fine old mansion of the Sinclairs, together with everything perishable on their magnificent estate.

Major Robert Sinclair, the father of our heroine, during the war between the States, gave his hearty support to the Confederate government at Richmond, and to the authorities of his State, contributing liberally to the raising, equipping and forwarding of regiments to the field. He had himself served in the armies of America in the war of 1812, the Indian war of '36, and the war with Mexico, with honor to himself and his country. A wound received in the battle of Buena Vista and the accumulated weight of years (three score and ten in number,) prevented him from taking the field in person. Therefore he was lavish with his means. The families of the absent soldiers had reason to bless him, for the gaunt wolf hunger was driven from their humble homes by his princely munificence.

But the noble old man lived not to see the downfall of the Confederacy, as if to save him from the agony of beholding the terrible calamity to his native State, Providence called him hence in the fall of the last year of the conflict; and he was buried by the side of his faithful partner, who had preceded him some ten years. He left an only child, the heroine of the story, who now stood alone in the world with none to guide and protect, but her guardian, Judge Pinckney Robertson, a life long friend of her lamented father, who had been appointed her guardian and administrator on the estate, by her father's will.

Judge Pinckney Robertson, who had long sat on the bench of the judicial circuit in which he lived, was a man of indomintable energy and will. He, like our heroine, was also a descendant of the old Huguenots who emigrated to the State in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. His strong native intellect and his great legal attainments soon elevated him to the judicial bench of his native State.

Yet, with all his great attainments, he was known as a very "tricky" or "slippy" man, to whom legal technicalities were a godsend. To a moderate fortune inherited from his ancestors he soon made vast additions, until at the commencement of hostilities his slaves were counted by the hundreds, and his acres by the mile.

Notwithstanding his sordid propensities, Judge Pinckney Robertson was a gallant gentleman, and his urbanity was proverbial throughout the State of South Carolina. Had fought gallantly by the side of Maj. Sinclair in the battles of Taylor in Mexico, and the two were fast friends until the death of the old veteran.

The war left Judge Robertson stripped of every vestige of his once magnificent fortune. Only his legal abilities remained to procure subsistence for himself and wife. Children he had none. Confiscation was decreed against him, and in a few weeks he found himself dependent upon the estate of his lovely ward, (which, by virtue of belonging to a minor, and a woman at that, escaped a similar fate of confiscation,) for a home. He therefore proceeded at once to erect a large, commodious cottage on the site of the old Sinclair Mansion, and commenced his task of bringing order out of chaos.

It was near this cottage, under the outspreading branches of a magnificent old live oak, that the conversation between Colonel Frederick Bolton and Annie Sinclair, as related in the opening of this chapter, took place.

Colonel Bolton was a young man apparently twenty-eight or thirty years old, of tall, athletic proportions, with a frank, manly expression of countenance. His clear blue eye, expansive forehead and general contour of face, denoted the man of intellect, untiring energy and force of character. Being a close student, he graduated with the highest honors of Yale College, two years before the opening of the conflict between the North and South. That sad event found him engaged in a lucrative practice of the law in the city of Charleston, where he was regarded as one of the rising young men of the South.

When the tocsin of war was sounded, he was one of the first of the chivalric sons of the South to spring to arms, and entered the field as a captain of a company, where he soon fought his way up to the colonelcy of the regiment. His bravery and daring exploits, were frequently the theme of the press on both sides of the lines.

Between the Bolton and Robertson families there was a bitter feud of near a half century's standing. Several fatal duels had occurred between members of the two houses. It originated in a lawsuit between the paternal ancestors of each house concerning the titles of their respective estates in which the Boltons came out conquerors.

This bitter feeling had been handed down from father to son, and the frequent fatal collision between branches of the two houses added fuel to the flame, until, at the time of the opening of our story, all avenues to reconciliation were hermetically closed.

The clandestine interview between the lovers is therefore accounted for by the reader.

With this digression we will return to the lovers.

"Then, Annie, you will trust me through both good and evil report?"

"Yes, Fred, even to the end of life."

"And never doubt my love?"

"Now, I will believe in you even as I believe in the religion of my fathers," said the confiding maiden. "My faith in you can never be shaken; but how I shall count the days, weeks and months until you return. My love will protect you, and my spirit will hover over you when you slumber, or move on the weary march, or charge on the bloody field of battle."

"Oh, thank you, for those brave words. You were born to be a soldier's wife. Those sweet words will linger in my ears even above the din of battle. God bless you, Annie," and the young man folded the beautiful maiden to his heart in a long passionate embrace.

"There, that will do, Fred," said the happy, blushing girl, gently disengaging herself from his arms.

"But Annie," persisted the young man, "you have my ring, a pledge of our betrothal, I must have a memento of yourself, a talisman. One of these sweet jetty curls, to wear neqt my heart. Will you give it to me?"

"Yes, take your choice. Here," said she, gently stooping forward and selecting one for him, "here is a good one, the best, take that," and in a moment the severed ringlet lay in the open hand of the gallant young soldier.

"Let me fold it up for you, Fred. Oh, don't you will spoil it that way. There, put it in your vest pocket," and the curl, neatly folded in a piece of note paper, was handed to the lover, who put it away as carefully as though it was indeed a talisman.

"Now, Fred, what will you leave with me to remember you by," softly spoke the young girl, slyly gazing at him from under her sundown hat.

"Oh, you have my heart in your keeping you know," returned he, making a profound bow, hand on heart and a merry twinkle in his eyes.

"But I can't see and handle your heart in your absence, sir. Come, for that piece of impudence I must either have your head or all the hair on it. Which do you prefer, sir?"

"Take your choice," said her lover, bowing his head in mock humility; "both are at your service. Oh, oh! which did you take, the head or the hair?" cried the young man, rubbing the top of his head, where the saucy maiden had taken a vigorous pull of his "scalp lock" as a slight punishment for his facetiousness.

"Come, sir, a talisman, if you please," cried she, extending her pretty little hands towards her lover as if to received the expected gift.

The young man slowly drew from the breast pocket of his coat a small silver mounted ivory handled pistol, a revolver with six chambers, and placing in her trembling hand, said in an earnest tone:

"Take this, Annie, and wear it on your person always, day and night. Let no one see it, or know of its being in your possession. It may be the means of saving your life, or from a fate worse than death itself. You know how to fire it, as you have oftened practiced at picnics. Here is a small case containing one hundred cartridges, which you must keep secure, as the weapon would be worthless without them. Keep at least a dozen always with you in case of an emergency."

"Why, Fred, you surely do not think I shall ever have occasion to use it, do you?" exclaimed the excited maiden.

"I hope not, Annie; but society in the South has been overturned; the bottom has come to the top, and there is no telling what may happen."

"Would you have me kill a person?"

"Yes, a hundred, if in defense of your honor or life. Keep it and wear it for my sake, Annie, and think of me when you look upon it, and pull the trigger like a soldier's sweetheart should necessity (which God forbid) call you to do so. Will you promise me to do so, Annie?"

"I will, Fred. Oh, its a beautiful toy, isn't it?"

"Yes, and a dangerous one, too, Annie. You had better be careful in handling it."

"Now, Annie, my sweet darling angel, I must bid you farewell. Keep up a brave heart and trust in Providence, and my love, for the stars are not more true to their spheres than will I be to thee. Come, one sweet kiss, and then I must away." The lovers in one long, passionate kiss bade each other adieu.

The Colonel mounted his horse and rode away, watched by the tearful maiden until a bend in the road screened him from her view; with a sad heart she slowly retraced her steps towards the cottage where lived her guardian and his wife.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Summary of State News.

CUTHBERT.

A grange was organized at Coleman Station in this county on the 4th instant.——The weather has been admirably suited to planting fall gardens during the past week, and numbers of our housewives are taking advantage of it.—*Appeal.*

The dog law is the last sensation in Forsyth, which abounds in curs of low degree. All disreputable, or bob-tailed dogs must be collared in the next few days, otherwise the marshal will interview them from the farther end of a shot gun.

LAGRANGE.

The average sized chicken, in the bloom of youth, may be had in these parts for twenty cents. If he is somewhat scraggy fifteen cents will get him.——Gardens and crops are looking and growing considerably better since the recent rains.——The Trustees of LaGrange High School have tendered it to Mr. O'D. Scott, of Atlanta, but he has not yet signified his acceptance of it. Mr. Scott has much reputation as a teacher, and we hope he will come.—*Reporter.*

We should judge that LaGrange was lovely for a newspaper. The wretched editor of the Reporter is overwhelmed with original poetry and funeral notices which are sent to his office in bushel baskets. From the midst of his despair he cries out, and says that he is compelled to charge for the same, as his paper is not the organ of persons contemplating either suicide or matrimony. We sympathize deeply with him in his affliction. The idea of a newspaper filled with nothing but original poetry and funeral notices is sufficient to appall the stoutest heart.

NORCROSS.

There are, within six miles of Norcross seven men and three ladies, averaging from 76 to 85 years of age, all at present in the enjoyment of very fine health.—Several of the young people have formed a Dramatic Club in Norcross, and contemplate giving a public exhibition soon.—*Advance.*

NEWNAN.

Hasting Hooring proprietor, and George Gabriel tenant, living near newnan, had a fight on Monday, in relation to the growing crop. Gabriel was stabbed. The matter has since been settled.—On Saturday night the storehouse of Hunter and Askew, of this city, was entered by thieves. A small amount of money and a watch was stolen.—*Herald.*

AUGUSTA.

Thursday afternoon two little girls, one the daughter of Mr. George M. Hood, and the other of Mr. George Bush, fell from a ladder leaning against the residence of the latter, a distance of about fifteen feet. Mr. Bush's little girl was stunned and badly bruised, while the other received a severe cut on the head.——The Augustonians now pass the time fighting sham duels.——John Harden, who recently killed his cousin, Elbert Harden, at Beech Island, and subsequently gave himself up, has made his escape from Edgefield jail, where he had been confined.——The water was turned back into the canal Thursday night.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

RINGGOLD.

Dr. Craven's dwelling at Poplar Springs, about four miles from Ringgold, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st instant.——The public school of Ringgold will begin on Monday, the 4th of August, at Mr. Cupp's store-house, and will be open for three months under Miss Ella Trimmer.—*Courier*

WARRENTON.

A grange was organized at this place on last Saturday.——A difficulty occurred on one of the excursion trains, last Sunday returning from Milledgeville, between Owen Conlin, of Augusta, and Charlie Wilkinson, of McDuffie county. Knives were freely drawn, and only the prompt interference of passengers prevented a first-class cutting scrape.—*Clipper.*

The Warrenton town mule ran away with the corporation cart, the other day. All public works and internal improvements were forthwith suspended. The entire police force of the metropolis, the sheriff and his posse comitatus, and all available Africans started in immediate pursuit. The stores were closed and the frightened citizens discussed the disaster in groups upon the street corners. Fate, however, averted the blow. The mule and cart were captured after a short but active chase and peace restored to the agitated community.

SAVANNAH.

Sallie Rogers and Nellie Williams had a little unpleasantness on Thursday. Nellie went for Sallie with a knife, and mutilated a very fine silk dress, to say nothing of several square feet of hide. Nellie now repents in the jail.——Thursday afternoon John Cowper, an employee of the Central Railroad, had three of his fingers cut off by a circular saw.—*Advertiser and Republican.*

The other day a Savannah man undertook to bury a dead friend on a credit. The dead friend did not cost anything but the coffin did and as the gentleman did not have any money, he procured it under divers false representations. He was arrested by the hard-hearted coffin man on Thursday.

CARTERSVILLE.

Little Annie, the daughter of Col. R. H. Cannon, of Stillesboro, died on last Sunday.——Some time since a young man bought a hat from a merchant here, and offered to pay for it in fur. About two weeks afterwards, the merchant received a letter from the young man from Arkansas, asking if that was fur enough. "If not," said the accommodating writer, "let me know, and I will try to get a little furder."—*Standard and Express.*

COLUMBUS.

A gentleman who has visited the river plantaion, twenty miles below Columbus, brings back bad reports concerning the cotton crop. The season has been very disastrous.——The funeral of Mr. Hamy S. Stewart, at St. Paul's Methodist Church, was largely attended. Times are so hard that ten dollars at auction would not bring more than six dollars and a half.——The Harris County Saloon, on Broad street, narrowly escaped being burned Thursday afternoon. The engines were promptly on hand and extinguished the flames. Loss $250.—*Sun.*

Alabama News.

The Montgomery shooting club entertainment on Thursday was a delightful and enjoyable affair in all respects. The first prize was won by Mr. W. D. Brown, who killed all his birds. Mr. L. Wells came next.

Montgomery is improving. Several new residences are going up in Court street, some of them very handsome.

It was understood that the Supreme Court of Alabama would adjourn on Friday.

About twelve o'clock Wednesday night a fire broke out in the third story of the City Hotel of Mobile, but was fortunately discovered in time to prevent any serious consequences.

A white man was found on Tuesday afternoon at the corner of St. Anthony and Jefferson streets, with his face and head badly bruised—the effects of a fall against a courthouse. He is supposed to have wandered off from the city hospital.

A Southern Dinner-Table.

Let me invite you first into the dining room, and we will there see how a Southern lady arranges her table. If she is a Virginian, or of Virginian parentage, she will have put in order in the morning all of the silver and glass she will need on the dinner-table, and will have seen that the salt cellars, plates, dishes and cruets are filled—see introduction to Mrs. Randolph's "Virginia Housewife"—but still the table will need her superintendence before the guests are invited in. Of course the servant has to set the table, but it requires a lady's taste to give it an inviting appearance; and as tastes differ, I want to show what a Southern lady thinks essentail to make her table appear well. North, South, East or West, the first article essential to a nice dinner is a spotless table cloth; next, clean, bright, silver, glass and steel; and in them a bright show of flowers, sometimes crowning the caster and sometimes arranged in wreaths around the dishes or in tiny boquets on each plate. Some put a bouquet in the folds of the finger napkin, and place that in the goblet at each cover, but that is an abominable custom, as flowers are apt to have bugs in them and no one likes to drink out of a glass in which an insect has taken a walk. But do have some flowers somewhere, for they give a cheerful look to even the plainest table, and relieve the naked look the table must have whilst it contains little that is edible except the soup. For while we of the South are little given to ceremony, and most of us despise from the bottom of our heart a dinner in courses, we like to eat things hot, so we have the meats and vegetables kept on the stove, while we eat (it is too thick to drink) our vegetable soup, called in Virginia a "Brunswick stew," and down here in Louisiana "gumbo." Our housekeepers try to give to the table a decorated appearance while it is devoid of substantials. So all of the vegetables that are eaten raw are placed upon the table before dinner. Generally a dish of tomatoes, cut but not seasoned, is placed upon one side of the caster, and a dish of cucumbers upon the other side, and small salad plates are put by each dish, for few people like to have the vinegar mixed up with their other food. Cold light bread, sliced in thick slices, is put upon the table, and every kind of seasoning that will be needed.—*Hearth and Home.*

A DASH AT DIMPLES.—Postal cards are now used by the girls for telling Willie how much he is loved by them. Below is what came to "Willie, Darling," on a postal card, and not being able to stand the pressure all himself, he thought our readers would help him. Now listen:

Willie, do you remember, dear,
When first we met together?
'Twas in the spring-time of the year,
And sunny was the weather.

You were an awkward school-boy then,
And roused my girlish laughter;
You made me sing to another tune
In the years that follow after.

Ah, Willie, dear, I loved you then!
Never was passion stronger;
Had it not been so fierce, perchance
I might have lasted longer.

"BACK PAY" AND "FORWARD PAY."—Says the Chicago Tribune: "'Back Pay' cost $1,163,000 for work paid for and done. 'Forward Pay' costs $2,058,750 before any work is done. 'Back Pay' and 'Forward Pay' cost, between March and December of this year, and no Congress in session, $3,231,750. Congressmen who expect this storm to blow over will want to know, next year, if any body heard anything drop."

☞A legal point. A jury once returned into court in order that one of their number might be instructed upon the following points of law: "If I believe that the evidence is one way, and the other eleven believe different, does that justify any other juryman in knocking me down with a chair?"

FORCE'S FINE SHOE

—:o:—

We have just opened a very large and elegant assortment of Gents' Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Fine BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, in new and popular styles.

Ladies' Fine Slippers for Dress Wear.

Ladies' Low-Heel Slippers for Home Wear.

Gents' Hand Work in Gaiters Low-Quarter Shoes and Opera Boots.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE.

july1-dim WHITEHALL STREET.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS!

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED NEWSPAPER IN TENNESSEE.

IF YOU WISH TO SUBSCRIBE TO A FIRST-class daily, tri-weekly or weekly family newspaper, take the NASHVILLE REPUBLICAN BANNER, issued from the Capital and commercial center of Tennessee—the oldest established paper in Tennessee, enjoying the largest circulation, and conceded to be the best newspaper, in all respects, published South of the Ohio. It has acquired distinction with the public and among its contemporaries, for its enterprise in securing the freshest news and the concise and convenient manner of presenting it; for its accuracy as a market reporter for the progressive spirit and conservative tone of its political teachings, for being a live, independent and sincere political journal, thoroughly identified with the political and material interests of its State and section. It gives 10,000 words of telegraph, from all parts of the world daily—the best market report, the freshest local news—and its originality is its distinctive specialty.

The BANNER will strive to keep pace with the progress of the times and to be an accurate and life-like exponent of all occurring around us. It will note all affairs of National, State or local interest, and give the interesting events occurring in the country at large and abroad. It will contain full reports of the next Tennessee General Assembly and proceedings of the next Congress, which everybody will wish to see. As a vehicle for the transmission of news and intelligence on every subject, it will commend itself to readers of all shades of political faith. Its editorial corps is large and composed of writers who have made journalism a profession, their particular department a specialty, and who bring to their labors the earnestness which results from its being their life-long calling. Neither labor nor expense will be spared to obtain the latest intelligence, whether local, domestic or foreign, and a liberal part of the telegraph will make each issue a complete and comprehensive history of the "world's doings." As a newspaper it will be surpassed by none in life and enterprise. In tone and sympathies it will be as conservative as from the beginning of its career. We shall go on as we have begun, and we hope the public, as far as the mails that communicate with us are concerned, will go on as it has begun. The Banner for the coming twelve months will be an improvement on the last. We design it for the best newspaper within reach of its circle of patrons and leave the issue to their kind opinion.

THE TRI-WEEKLY BANNER

will contain the cream of the news of the Daily with its telegraphic dispatches and market reports.

THE WEEKLY BANNER,

a complete compendium of the news of the Daily and Tri-Weekly issues, will be a first-class family Literary journal—an instructive and entertaining weekly visitor to the Family Circle.

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BOBBETS & PURVIS,
july20-dtf Nashville, Tennessee.

FULTON SUPERIOR COURT

April Term, 1873.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Edward N. Kimball.—Petition to Foreclose Mortgage.

THE Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, by their Attorneys at Law, B. H. Hill & Sons, having duly filed their petition to the Superior Court at the present Term, to foreclose their Mortgage, and which petition contains a statement of the case—being a sealed bond for a debt made by Edward N. Kimball and John Rice to petitioners, and secured by a Mortgage executed by said E. N. Kimball, and the amount of petitioners' demand—being the sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars, principal debt, besides interest, cost, insurance and commissions; and, also, a description of the property Mortgaged—being the Lots Nos. 81, and part of 22, and comprising the property in the city of Atlanta, known as "Kimball Opera House."

Whereupon, it is ordered and directed by the Court, that the said Edward N. Kimball, his heirs or assigns, do pay the principal, interest and costs aforesaid into Court on or before the first day of the next October Term, 1873, of this Court, or show cause at said Term why the said sums or any part thereof should not be paid or judgment will be entered as prayed by the petitioners.

It is further ordered and directed, that this rule shall be published once a month for four months, or served on the said E. N. Kimball, or his special agent or attorneys at least three months previous to the first day of the next Term of this Court.

By order of the Court.

B. H. HILL & SONS,
May 30, 1873. Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

A true extract from the minutes of said Court, May 30, 1873.

W. R. VENABLE, Clerk.
may31—d1sm4m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BY WILLIAM J. SIBERT,

(Near the Court House and Depot)

GADSDEN, ALABAMA.

Guests will find everything new and neat. Servants attentive. Terms—$2 00 per day single meals fifty cents.

nov19-dtf

JOHNSON HOUSE,

BY MRS. DR. JOHNSON,

KINGSTON, GEORGIA.
june28-dtf

Thomaston Hotel,

Thomaston, Georgia.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the above House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally that no effort will be spared to make it a first-class Hotel, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who will favor him their patronage. Rates reasonable.

sep10-dtf H. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

THE McAFEE HOUSE,

At Smithville, Georgia,

IS KEPT in the most elegant style. The Oglethorpe trains from Macon dine at Smithville, and the traveling public will find at this House first-class accommodations. Give him a call.

fmed—tf

NOTICE.

Limited Copartnership.

THE undersigned have formed a limited partnership under and pursuant to section 1976 of the Revised Code of Georgia. The general partners are Andrew J. West and Henry S. Edwards, and the special partner James M. Ball, all of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, under the firm name and style of

WEST & EDWARDS,

For the purpose of condusting a

Wholesale Grocery

—AND—

Commission Business,

In the city of Atlanta, Georgia.

The said James M. Ball, special partner, has contributed to the capital stock Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, in cash, actually paid in.

Said partnership to date from July 1st, 1873, and continue for three years.

ANDREW J. WEST,
HENRY S. EDWARDS, } General Partners.
JAMES M. BALL, Special Partner.
july20—d1aw6w

South Carolina Railroad

CHARLESTON, December 14, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 16th instant, the following Schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9:30 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:20 P M
Leave Augusta	9:00 A M
Arrives at Charleston	4:45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston	8:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35 A M
Leave Augusta	6:15 P
Arrives at Charleston	5:30 A

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	9:00 A M
Arrives at Columbia	3:30 P M
Leaves Columbia	9:00 A M
Arrives at Augusta	3:30 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Columbia	6:30 A M
Leaves Columbia	7:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.
jan8-tf

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

To National Invalids.—In sickness every portion of the body sympathizes with the seat of the disorder. When the stomach fails to perform the functions, the liver, bowels, nerves, muscles, veins, arteries, etc., are all more or less affected. These delinquents require a medicine combining the properties of a stomachic, an alterative, a purgative, a tonic, and sedative to bring them back to their duty; and all these elements, in their purest and most effective forms, are united in

Parrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

the great saline remedy for Indigestion and all its concomitant consequences. Sold by all druggists.

jy17-dood3w2wSu

PIANO TUNING.

HEREAFTER we shall charge for a single Tuning Three (3) Dollars instead of Five (5) Dollars as hitherto charged. By the year at $10 per year, four tunings, or more if necessary. Our work is done by Mr. A. B. Knapp, long a resident of New York City, and and a practical tuner of fifteen years' experience.

We are responsible for all work done by Mr. Knapp as to quality of work and prices charged. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.
june26-deodlm

NEW HOTEL

PALMETTO, - - GEORGIA.

W. Jackson House

Is now open to the Traveling Public.

jan18-dtf W. JACKSON, Proprietor.

Johnson & McCamy,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Dalton, - - - Georgia.

Office in King Building, Up Stairs.
jan26-dtf

WOFFORD & MILNER,

Attorneys at Law,

CARTERSVILLE, GA.

PRACTICES in all the Courts. Office at Cartersville, up stairs, Bank Block.
apr24-d6m

Administrator's Sale of Valuable City Lots.

ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT will sell at the Court House door, in the county of Fulton, State of Georgia, the following real estate belonging to the estate of Z. B. Oakes, to wit:

Lots No. 12, 13, 16 and 17,

being part of the old Fair Ground, and lying on Jones street, between Kelly and Hill streets, Atlanta, Georgia.

These lots having been sold according to law on the first Tuesday in June last, and bought by W. D. Ellis, and he having failed to comply with the terms of the sale, I will, by authority of law, proceed to resell the same on the First Tuesday in September next, as above stated, at the risk of the said W. D. Ellis.

The terms of the sale, cash, or one-third cash and the balance at two and four months, in equal installments, at my option.

This —— day of July, 1873.

C. C. HAMMOCK,
Administrator of Z. B. Oakes, with the will annexed.
july15-law10t

WEST POINT.

The following sweet poem we clip from a captured manuscript, bearing the initials K. E. L., and dedicated to CONSTITUTION.

How fondly I love thee; dear home of my childhood,
Can I ever forget thee where'er I may roam?
On mountains, in dells, in valleys, or widwood
My heart ever yearns for thee, my own darling home.

Sweet memories today come thronging around me,
Of pleasures and sorrows connected with thee;
And hope, like thy friends which are ever unchanging,
So I find in my love, dear village, for thee.

In moments now past strange scenes have awakened
A longing 'mid other fair countries to roam;
But emotions, the truest and love, still unshaken,
Throws enchantment around thee, my girlhood's dear home.

'Twas here, midst thy beauty and quiet serene,
Fond eyes watched o'er me with love's truest delight
Bright dreams of the future were centr'd around me,
And beautiful day ever followed the night.

A Card from Mr. Sheppard Homans.

Editors Constitution: The July number of the Spectator, a monthly paper devoted to insurance, contains an account of an "interview" between its editor and Mr. Frederick S. Winston, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, from which the following is an extract:

Edito—"What were the causes of Mr. (Actuary) Homans' retirement from the Mutual Life?"

Winston—"In brief, unfaithless, incompetency, obstinacy, impracticability, and insubordination, in my opinion, were the reasons why the Board rid themselves of him."

I am by profession a life insurance actuary, and depend, in a measure, for my support upon the results of my labors as such. I am also bound to protect my character from defamation. I cannot, therefore, let the statement above quoted remain unnoticed. Had Mr. Winston given to his interviewer the facts instead of his opinions, and allowed the public to form their conclusions, no notice of the matter on my part would have been necessary. The facts are these:

In November, 1869, I was the Auditor of the Mutual Life Company, and Mr. Winston the President. He brought to me for audit the official quarterly statement of receipts and payments, prepared under his direction by the book-keeper, in such manner that, upon investigation, I detected the fact that certain items had been improperly withheld in the final payments of death claims to the representatives of deceased policy-holders, the books of the company having been already prepared, under his order, with a view to deprive such parties of said amounts so due them. To audit this statement by certifying the same in the usual manner to be correct, would have been justifying him, and involving myself as an accomplice in the perpetration of an act of dishonesty to the policy-holders, and a direct violation of the charter of the company. I, therefore, declined auditing the statemen, beyond certifying that the same "was in accordance with the entries upon the books of the company." This certificate he passionately and violently erased, with the threat if I did not audit the statement in the usual manner, he, would find somebody else for actuary who would.

That in this matter I was unfaithful to Mr Winston in his scheme for defrauding the beneficiaries under certain policies of the company I admit, but unfaithful to the company never. That to Mr. Winston I was in this matter impracticable, insubordinate, and obstinate is certainly true.

Upon this occurrence, it of course became necessary that I should be got rid of; but Mr. Winston does little justice to his position in the company by stating that the trustees determined to get rid of him. If the trustees had come to such a determination, it would have been practically of but little moment, unless Mr. Winston so willed it. I was got rid of by Mr. Winston. Ever since he ousted Mr. Collamer from the Presidency by the secret expulsion of proxies, Mr. Winston has held absolute control of the company by keeping in his possession proxies of such policy-holders as had given them originally upon the solicitation of his agents, have been too indolent to cancel them. His trustees holds his place by the appointment or toleration of Mr. Winston, and from time to time, the most respectable merchants, who have been members of his board, have been got rid of for "obstinacy, impracticability and insubordinstion," amounting to "unfaithfulness" to Mr. Winston, in regard to such schemes and practices of his as he may not have been able to conceal from the knowledge of the trustees.

His charge of incompetency, in that I was accountable for the fearful blunder in the distribution of surplus in 1870, and that said blunder was occasioned by a mistake of mine is simply untrue. It was occasioned by the direct interference of Mr. Winston, in opposition to the decision of distinguished referees, which had been approved, adopted and ordered carried out by the Board of Trustees, and he is responsible for the blunder, as he well knows. Mr. Winston never would have made this charge against me except under the excitement of feeling growing out of a circumstance beyond my control, viz., that I lately gave testimony (under the compulsory process of subpœna) before the Assembly Committee during an investigation which resulted in his conviction of malfeasance in office, of the unwarranted use of trust funds, and of fraudlent attempts at concealment of his conduct by false and altered entries in the books of the company. SHEPPARD HOMAS,

251 Broadway, New York, July 15, 1873.

NEW ENGLAND MUST GO SOUTH.—Such is the conclusion of the Charleston News and Courier, in view of cotton spinning prospects. It says:

"The Southern cotton mills are working full time and are making money rapidly. Let the Northern mill owners come down South and they can do the same. The statistics show that yarn can be manufactured in South Carolina, transported to the North, pay a commission of five per cent. for selling, be sold at the cost of Northern production, and yet yield a net profit of five cents a pound. And a certain class of colored goods can be produced here and sold in the North at the cost of production of similar goods there, and yet yield a profit of over ten cents a pound. Again, yarns made in the Saluda factory have been shipped to England and sold in Manchester at a rate which let a neft profit of 4½ cents a pound. The saving in cost of material, in wages, in commission, in waste, in transportation, etc., enables the Southern mills to do a profitable business, while the Northern mills are doing their best the Southern mills do still better. The moral of this is plain: "Bring your machinery down South at once, ye manufacturers of New England; for to that, or closing your doors, ye must come at last.'"

☞ The San Francisco Bulletin publishes tables showing the present indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to be $108,618,000 in bonds borrowed, money unpaid, and interest due. The net earnings of the road for the year ending June 30, 1872, the date of the last official report, was $5,056,433. It is estimated that $600,000 per annum goes into the hands of private speculators, and not toward the release of the company's obligations.

THIS unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will Cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the LIVER.**

The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; **Sour Stomach:** Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternatively costive and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; **Debility, Low Spirits,** a thick yellow appearance of the skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption. Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and **DEATH** will ensue.

This Great Unfailing SPECIFIC will not be found the Least Unpleasant.

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c., &c.,

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine,

Is the Cheapest' Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

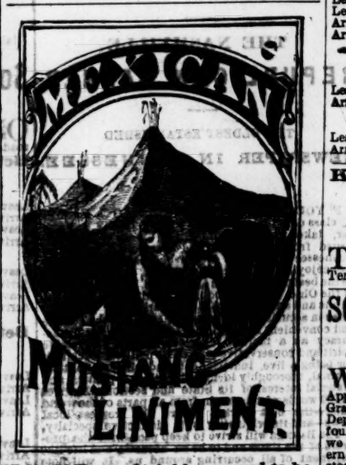
MANUFACTUKED ONLY BY

J. H. ZELIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.

dec13—deod&wly1r(first-page-t-c-n-r-m)



A few 30 Years of trial has proved to be the best healing and pain subduing Liniment in the World.

It is recommended with unbounded confidence in all cases of Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Rheumatism, Hard Swellings, Bites, Chilblains, Stiffness of the Joints, Frozen Feet, Ears, &c., &c., among all persons, and for Sprains, Founders, Ringbone, Poll-Evil, Scratches, Wind-Galls, Hoof-ail, Spavins, Springhalt, Saddle, Collar and Harness Galls; also diseases of the Eye and Ear in

Horses, Mules or Cattle.

MUSTANG LINIMENT

WILL ALSO

Cure Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Lame Back, Salt Rheum, Poisonous Bites, External Bone and Muscle Affections, Sore Nipples, &c., and may be justly termed the panacea for all

EXTERNAL WOUNDS

☞ Remember, this Liniment did not spring up in a day or a year, producing THE MOST ABSURD AND UNNATURAL CURES CLAIMED BY NEW-BORN AND MUSHROOM LINIMENTS. But we have the experience of over thirty years of trial, with the most substantial results, and by a multitude of witnesses.

If the Liniment is not as recommended, the

Money will be Refunded.

Do not be imposed upon by using any other Liniment claiming the same properties or results. They are a cheat and a fraud. Be sure and get nothing but

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND COUNTRY STORES AT **25c., 50c. and $1.00 per Bottle.**

NOTICE SIZE OF BOTTLE, STYLE, &c.

LYON MFG. CO.

HAGAN'S,

Magnolia Balm

A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOM AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggist and Fancy Stores. Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

M. E. MAHER,

Wholesale Liquor Dealer,

KEEPS constantly on hand the Choicest Brands of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS.

No. 13 MITCHELL STREET.

Country and City Retail Dealers would do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

april1-dly

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	8.30 o'clock, A. M
Leave Atlanta	3.15 " P. M
Arrive at Atlanta	5.45 " P. M
Arrive at Augusta	8.30 " P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	9.15 " P. M
Leave Atlanta	6.00 " A. M
Arrive at Atlanta	11.15 " P. M
Arrive at Augusta	8 45 " A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leave Atlanta	5 00 P. M
Leave Stone Mountain	6 45 A. M
Arrive at Atlanta	8 00 A. M
Arrive Stone Mountain	6 15 P. M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	6.00 P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	1.30 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8.30 A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4.29 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	3.45 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	11.20 P. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5.45 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1.20 P. M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	4.35 P. M
Arrives at Dalton	12.20 A. M
Leaves Dalton	2.00 A. M
Arrives in Atlanta	9.50 A M

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	11 30 P M
Arrives at West-Point	1.10 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point	1 40 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 40 P M

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leave Atlanta	12 30 P M
Arrive at West Point	8 20 P M

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)

Leave West Point	2 05 A M
Arrive at Atlanta	9 30 A M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1:45 A M
Leaves Macon	7:25 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:25 P M
Arrives at Macon	7:45 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	3:50 P M
Leaves Macon	10:00 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	6:00 A M
Arrives at Macon	8:30 P M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leave Atlanta	6 48 A M
Arrive at Toccoa	12 57 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Toccoa	1 21 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	7 00 P M

KENNESAW HOUSE,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA,

BY FLETCHER & FREYER.

THIS first-class house has elegant fare and fine rooms. Marietta is a favorite summer resort. Terms reasonable. ju.y13-dtf

SOUTHERN NURSERY,

IRWIN & THURMOND.

WE are offering to the public a selection of Fruit adapted to the Southern climate, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Grapes, etc. Our Floral and Ornamental Shrubbery Department is complete. We have every thing usually found in a well conducted Nursery, and of varieties we have TESTED and KNOW to be suited to the Southern climate. We are DETERMINED to make good stock and sell at REASONABLE prices. All orders by mail attended to with promptness and care. We have reliable agents, either local or travelling, in many localities in this and other States North, and we REFER, where convenient to our customers, to do our business through them. We will, upon application, furnish gratis our Catalogue and Price List. Address P. O. Box 565, Atlanta, Georgia.

july6—dly IRWIN & THURMOND.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail from Pier 20, North River, New York

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

The passenger accommodations on Steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin State rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. steamers. Gold	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65.	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets securing best accommodations	$130	$130
Steerage, currency, $30.		

Certificates for passage from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the continent at RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS LINE.

For passage apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y. or to F. F. COULTER, Southern Express Agent, Atlanta.

may9-d-eod-3m

TATE SPRINGS,

East Tennessee.

TATE SPRINGS are situated in the beautiful and fertile Bean's Station Valley, one and a half miles from Clinch Mountain, and ten miles from Morristown, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, from which point a daily mail is received. They are surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery, in one of the highest and healthy sections in East Tennessee, in the immediate vicinity of Chalybeate, Alum, Red, White and Black Sulphur Waters, and, all things considered, we are bound to acknowledge in this, as in all nature, the superior wisdom of the Creator in locating this inestimable blessing to mankind.

MEANS OF ACCESS.

Arrangements have been made with the principal railroad South for round trip tickets, which may be obtained at all the large cities and towns.

DAILY LINE OF HACKS.

Contracts are made with competent and responsible parties to run a daily line of hacks from Morristown to the Springs. The hacks will be new, and of the most comfortable and modern styles, gotten up expressly for this line. They are to meet all passenger trains at the depot, and look after the comfort and accommodation of all persons passing over their line. The hacks make their trips in day time.

Ladies and families traveling alone will be especially looked after and cared for, and their baggage also.

Hacks leave the Tuvley House immediately after the arrival of trains. By this means any Express or other packages can be conveyed to or from Morristown to the Springs.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

The accommodations are still being extended, so that we hope to be prepared to entertain all of our guests comfortably. Among the new improvements are—

A spacious Ball Room.
A series of Bath Rooms.
The Grounds are much improved.
A Livery Stable well stocked.

The Proprietors claim to have superior advantages over any preceding season, having all their public rooms ready at the opening of the season, a good stock of supplies on hand, and an experienced class of servants employed.

The rooms are principally cottage, with porches, fire places, and wardrobes or closets.

Good Bowling Alleys for gratuitous use of guests. In addition to which we expect to have a Band of Music.

The Proprietors assert their determination to spare no trouble or expense to render guests comfortable and to promote their improvement.

RATES OF BOARD.

The Springs are open for the reception of visitors at all times.

Per Month—June at $40, $12 00 per week, $1 75 per day. July, August and September, each, at $45 00 per month, $13 per week, $2 00 per day. October same as June.

THE WATERS.

The Water is recommended in the cure of all derangements of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, and diseases originating with the Organs.

OUR RESIDENT PHYSICIAN'S SPECIALTIES.

Our resident physician makes a specialty of Catarrh of the Nose, Throat and Wind Pipe, Bronchitis, Asthma and Pulmonary Consumption in its first and second stages. Also many diseases of the Heart, both functional and organic, and of all the diseases for which we recommend the water, using all the modern appliances.

REGULAR SANITARIUM.

We keep a regular Sanitarium during the winter months. Water has the same effects all seasons of the year.

SHIPPING WATER.

We are now shipping large quantities of the water, and it is giving general satisfaction. We deliver it at Morristown Depot in good iron hooped barrels at $5 per barrel.

For pamphlets, etc., address E. O. TATE, Bean Station, E. Tennessee.

june5-dtf

To all Whom it May Concern.

THIS is to certify, that John M. Born, Jr., has transferred all his stock in the Express Real Estate and Building Association to WM. E. Cauwell.

T. L. SWIFT, Secretary and Treasurer.

Atlanta, Ga., July 19, 1873. july22-d1m

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House.

jan8-dly

Best Water in the City.

CITY HOTEL,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

Gainesville, Georgia,

Just opened for the accommodation of the Public.

TERMS MODERATE.

apr13-d3m MRS. S. L. BUTT, Proprietress.

I MEAN JUST WHAT I SAY!

Astonishingly Low Prices.

ANTICIPATING A CHANGE IN BUSINESS, I will, for the next sixty days, sell my entire stock of Mens', Boys', Ladies' and Misses'

Hats and Millinery Goods

at greatly reduced and amazingly low prices. The public and trade generally will find it to their interest to give me a call.

As I am determined to reduce my stock extraordinary bargains can be had. Orders from Merchants solicited. J. M. HOLBROOK,

july3-d1m 40 Whitehall street.

LAGER BEER.

TO OUR usual stock of Wines and Liquors we have just added an Agency for the sale of the

Crescent Brewery Vienna Beer,

GAFF & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Aurora, Indiana.

This Beer is specially made for shipment South, and is, therefore, the best ever sold in this State. Every keg guaranteed to be good and sound. Orders solicited.

We refer the public to the following correspondence:

GUTHMAN & HAAS, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., June 18, 1873.

Mr. W. J. Land, City:

DEAR SIR—Messrs. Gaff & CO., of Cincinnati, Ohio, desire us to accept the Agency for the sale of their Crescent Brewery Vienna Beer. We have tried the Beer and find it a pleasant and palatable beverage; but before accepting the sale of it, we want your professional opinion as to its purity. We, therefore, desire you to call at our store and draw a sample from a small lot which we have here. After you have made an analysis, let us know the result.

Respectfully, GUTHMAN & HAAS.

ATLANTA, GA., July 1, 1873.

Messrs. Guthman & Haas, Atlanta, Ga.:

GENTLEMEN—This will certify that I have made a thorough chemical examination of the "Cresent Brewery" Lager Beer received of you a few days ago. I find the article free from injurious substances, drugs, etc.; the bitter principle being due to pure hop resin. The analysis herewith affixed exhibits the quantities of the main proximate constituents, and compares favorably with the analyses of the best foreign beers and ales.

I am very truly yours, WM. J. LAND, Analytical Chemist.

ANALYSIS.

	percent.
Extractive Matter (Sugar, Dextrine, Albumen, Hop Resin, etc	6.6283
Alcohol (volume percentage)	6.6085
Water	86.0717
Specific Gravity of the Beer	1.0157

july3-tf

COAL!

NOW is the time to lay in your WINTER'S SUPPLY OF COAL. Best quality of

COAL CREEK COAL

AT LOWEST PRICE CURRENT. Also, other Coals of the best quality. One of them having only 2 per cent. Ash. Full Weight Guaranteed.

Address DR. J. S. WILLSON, P. O. Box 545. Atlanta, Ga.

july9—dawlm

AN ENGINE FOR SALE.

A THREE-HORSE POWER

BAXTER ENGINE.

for sale. Almost as good as new.

A bargain will be given to any one desiring to purchase. W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

july16-tf

M. BUICE'S SAW MILL.

AT BELLTON, Air-Line Railroad, 67 miles from Atlanta, Ga., is prepared to saw 50,000 feet Lumber per week, will fill orders at short notice and at low figures.

Lumber Yard on Hunter street, second block east of City Hall.

Orders solicited. july1-sun&tuesdm

MADISON SQUARE HOUSE,

Broadway and Twenty-First Street,

New York.

S. E. CRITTENDEN, PROPRIETOR,

(Late Proprietor of the Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.)

Transient Board Four Dollars per Day.

Special Arrangements made for Board with Families from the South who wish to spend a few weeks in the city.

This Hotel is located in the most central part of the city. Several lines of street cars and stages continually passing the door, makes it desirable for parties on business or pleasure.

The Proprietor is desirous of making this Hotel Headquarters for his Southern friends.

june4-dtf

Splendid Lot for Sale.

WALLACE & FOWLER,

HAVE A MAGNIFICENT CORNER LOT.

The best Unimproved Business Lot

In the center of the city, for Sale.

The owners have made other purchases and do not need it. Apply at once. june10-dtf

FOR 60 DAYS.

T. R. Ripley, Mitchell Street,

Will Sell Crockery and Everything in Store to the retail trade at

Wholesale Prices.

EVERYBODY who wants any goods in my line should come soon. I shall sell bargains—no mistake.

July 18, 1873. july18-1m

NOTICE.

Coal Creek Coal.

I AM PREPARED TO FURNISH THE GENUINE Coal Creek Coal, by the car load, AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES during the summer months.

Parties wishing to lay in a WINTER SUPPLY will do well to send in their orders at once.

Office near the Capitol on Marietta street, at the old stand of J. M. Born, Jr. & Co.

P. O. Box 193. W. S. GRISHAM.

june27-d1m

LOST,

A SMALL BOX OF DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS—supposed to have been dropped on Whitehall, between Alabama and Mitchell streets. A liberal reward will be given to any one leaving them with ROBERT JOHNSON, Post Office.

july26—d2t

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE DESIRING TO HAVE

Composition Stone Pavements

PUT DOWN in preference to brick, in compliance with contract awarded to me by the City Council, will please leave their orders at my office, in store No. 15 Whitehall street.

july26-d3t E. LANGGESSER.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 21st day of July, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Elijah Glass, of Clayton county, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House in Newnan, Ga., before Lemuel T. Downing, Esquire, Register, on the 29th day of August, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. SMYTH, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

july26—d2t

Secure a Healthy Home.

SECURE A PLEASANT HOME IN A HEALTHY place, where you have pure air and

Pure Water and Light Taxes.

ATTEND THE SALE OF

100 Residence Lots!

—AT—

STONE MOUNTAIN,

Wednesday, July 30th.

Plats to be seen at the office of

july25—d3t G. W. ADAIR.

BOARDING,

(No. 111 Marietta Street.)

FIVE very desirable Summer Rooms can be had, with first-class Board for Families. Also, will receive Twenty Day Boarders.

Meal Hours..... 6:30 to 8 o'clock, A. M
" " ..... 12:30 to 2:30 o'clock, P. M
" " ..... 7 to 8 o'clock, P. M

Apply until 1st August, N. E. corner Cain and Ivy streets. [july26—d1w] MISSES DuPRE.

AT THE INSTANCE OF

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens,

I AM PREPARING

A Memorial Volume

OF HIS LAMENTED BROTHER,

Judge Linton Stephens.

FRIENDS who may have preserved any of his letters which would aid my labor will greatly oblige me by the loan of them. If sent by express to Marietta, they will be carefully kept, and returned in the course of a few months.

JAMES D. WADDELL, Marietta, Ga.

july23—d6t

NORMMAN'S MUSEU

—AND—

SHOW OF GREAT LIVING CURIOSTIES!

WHICH has attracted crowds of ladies, gentlemen and children, for the past few days, will open on DECATUR STREET, opposite Kimball House. In addition to all heretofore on exhibition is a HERD OF LIVING CROCKODILES, fresh from their native jungles. july24-d3t

LOST.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN 90-100 DOLLARS. The finder, by returning same to this office, will be liberally rewarded. july25-d2t

For Rent.

THE LEASE of the TWO STORES AND BASEMENT now occupied by E. M. Ross & Co., on Broad Street, Grate Block, expires the first of October next, the present occupants desiring thereafter only one-half the building, that is Store No. 1 and half the basement. I therefore wish to rent said Store No. 2. The Basement will be equally divided as originally intended and each store will have the benefit of the Side Track and the same advantages of receiving goods from the cars and shipping without drayage.

Also, the Rooms now occupied by the Young Men's Library is for Rent, to be occupied after the first of October. These rooms being large and well ventilated will be suitable for offices or Millinery business, or any business necessary above first floor.

Terms reasonable. Call on

july23—d2w S. W. LEE.

WM. GRAY,

july24—d1y

LOVE'S FIRST DREAM,

A BEAUTIFUL SONG,

JUST PUBLISHED BY

Guilford, Wood & Co.

Words by CHAS. W. HUBNER, Editor of the Georgia Musical Eclectic; Music by A. B. KNAPP.

Price, 35 cents. Copies mailed. july23-d1w

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATOOSA SPRINGS.

THE WONDERFUL FOUNTAINS —OF— **HEALTH and PLEASURE.**

The Brightest Spot in the Sunny South.

ARE located in the PIEDMONT REGION OF GEORGIA, twenty-five miles southeast of Chattanooga, Tenn., and within two miles of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. These Springs, fifty-two in number, embrace

Every Variety of Mineral Water

Found in the famous mountains of Virginia, White, Red, and Black Sulphur, Aleghany, All-Healing and Chalybeate, Magnetism, Soda and Iodine; as also the water characterizing the Montvale Springs of Tennessee and Indian Springs of Georgia; all of which are to be found here in abundance, within the compass of this "Magic Vale," affording a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaints, Scrofula, all kinds of Cutaneous Affections; and in fact, every disease that human flesh is heir to.

Connection is made by all trains of the Western and Atlantic Railroad with a line of first-class stages for the Springs, where you arrive in about fifteen minutes.

Board.....$50 per month.

Visitors will be greeted with STRAINS OF STIRRING MUSIC, and an

"OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME."

The Hotel and Cottage Buildings are in thorough condition, newly painted, and furnished with entirely new appointments.

The table will be first-class in every particular. A magnificent Ball Room, one hundred by thirty feet, and elegantly fitted parlors.

Billiard and Bar Room, seventy-five feet long, and a capacious Bowling Saloon.

Direct Telegraphic and Postal Communication.

The buildings and grounds will be brilliantly illuminated with gas, and every attraction will be afforded the visitors to Catoosa Springs.

The above Watering Place will be opened to patrons, June 1, 1873, by W. C. HEWITT.

june13—&wlm-b-c

Montvale Springs.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, situated in Blount county, East Tennessee, is now open for the reception of visitors, and will be maintained in a style worthy the patronage of a discriminating public. The marked beneficial results attending the use of these waters in functional derangement of the

Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Skin,

And the cure of

Chronic Diseases,

Attest their Medical properties.

All the accessories for enjoyment and recreation at the best watering places will be found here.

Special attention will be given to the comfort and improvement of invalids.

Visitors to Montvale necessarily pass over the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, making the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, a point; thence via Knoxville and Charleston Railroad to Maryville, sixteen miles, whence passengers are conveyed in mail stages, running in connection with the trains, to the Springs, nine miles distant.

Return tickets can be obtained at all prominent points.

Board per day	$2 50
Board per week	16 00
Board per month, May and June	45 00
Board per month, July, August and September	50 00

Children under ten years of age and colored servants half price.

Address for the pamphlet containing analysis and description of the water, etc, etc. JO. L. KING, Proprietor Montvale Springs, East Tennessee.

july1-d&w1

GEORGA STATE LOTTERY

FOR JULY.

Drawing Daily at 5 P. M.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

ORPHANS' HOME AND FREE SCHOOL.

CAPITAL PRIZE...$7,000 00

30,316 Prizes amounting to $53,253 20.

TICKETS $1 00. SHARES IN PROPORTION.

IN the above Scheme, formed by the Ternary Combination of 78 numbers, making 76,076 tickets, and the drawing of 3 ballots, there will be 230 prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on it; 4,856 each having two of them on; 25,740 each having one only of them on; and also 45,760 tickets with neither of the drawn numbers on them, being blanks.

To determine the size of these prizes and blanks, 78 numbers, from 1 to 78 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 12 of them drawn out at random; and that ticket having for its combination the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, will be entitled to the

CAPITAL PRIZE	$7,000 00
That ticket having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th drawn numbers, to	650 00
That ticket having on it the 7th, 8th and 9th drawn numbers, to	650 00
That ticket having on it the 10th, 11th and 12th drawn numbers, to	650 00
That ticket having on it the 2d, 3d and 4th drawn numbers, to	650 00
That ticket having on it the 3d, 4th and 5th drawn numbers, to	650
That ticket having on it the 5th, 6th and 7th drawn numbers, to	650 0
That ticket having on it the 6th 7th and 8th drawn numbers, to	650 00
That ticket having on it the 8th, 9th and 10th drawn numbers, to	650 00
That ticket having on it the 9th, 10th and 11th drawn numbers,	650 00
That ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 5th drawn numbers,	650 00
That ticket having on it the 1st, 2nd and 8th drawn numbers,	217 60
That ticket having on it the 1st, 3d and 6th drawn numbers,	217 60
All other tickets (being 297, with three of the drawn numbers on each	23 00
Those 66 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d drawn number each	10 00
Those 66 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th drawn number each	5 00
All other tickets (being 4,224) with two of the drawn numbers on, each	2 00
And all those tickets being 25,740) with one only of the drawn numbers, each	1 00

CAPITAL PRIZE.

On Mondays capital will be	$7,000 00
On Tuesdays and Fridays capital will be	4,500 00
On Wednesdays capital will be	6,000 00
On Thursdays and Saturdays	5,000 00

For further particulars send for schemes.

No ticket which will have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty (40) days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction or 15 per cent.

All prizes of $30 and under will be paid immediately after the drawing, with the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

☞ Prizes cashed at this office.

june27-dtf EDWARD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga

MUSIC FREE.

FIFTY CENTS worth of Sheet Music presented every subscriber to the Southern Musical Journal, (monthly,) $1 a year. The largest, handsomest and best musical magazine published South. Twenty-eight pages (sheet music size) of choice reading matter and beautiful music each month. Fifteen dollars worth of Vocal and instrumental music each year. Subscribers can select any music they wish for their premium. Specimen copies containing $1 worth of music sent free to any address. Agents wanted. Splendid Premium list.

LUDDEN & BATES, Publishers, Savannah, Ga.

june29-w1m

TOUR OF EUROPE--No. 7

Prague's Double Signs of Its Ancient Byzantine Architecture--The Most Historic Bridge in the World.

JOHANNES OF NEPOMUC

The Old Bohemian Palace on the Hill—In the Jews' Quarter—The First Synagogue and the Burial Place—Rags and Wretchedness, and the Poor Old Women of Prague.

A Police Matter—En Route to Vien

[Written expressly for THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

As soon as I could get the usual co nental breakfast of coffee and a roll or t I was out in Prague's sombre streets; the first thing that caught my eye was duplication of every sign, notice, or adv tisement whatever. The people are nea evenly divided in race, the Bohemians o slightly outnumbering the Germans in th own capital city of about two hundred th saand inhabitants. Newspapers—little da sheets—are printed in the two languages, a the signs of the small gloomy shops invi alike the Sclavonian and the Fenton.

What a strange city it is! When I thi of it, crowds of ragged or coarsely-clad pe ple rise before me. They have dark eyes an bloodless faces and—it may be only imagin tion—a half-famished look. They walk in na row tangled streets, rudely paved, and boun ed on either side by many curious towers an lofty fronts that speak of the time when th same old streets resounded with the din of traffic which came from the distant countri of the Orient. The course of trade has change and so have the fortunes of commerci Prague. The railroads have led to the ere tion of many fine houses in the outer part the town; but in the central portion, th gloomy Byzantine architecture leaves a p culiar and lasting impression on the mind.

Threading my way through the city, u guided, as was my custom, I soon came the Carlsbrucke, with its tower of defense either extremity. A column would not ho an abbreviated account of the battles that ha been fought for its possession. It has be called the most historic bridge in the worl The tower at the further end, erected befo the discovery of America, withstood bombardment by the Swedes for fourte weeks; and from its walls were exposed t heads of several Protestant nobles, who wei down with their cause, with all that Hu and Jerome of Prague heroically struggl for, in the momentous battle fought the White Hill near the city, November, 1620. Money exacted fro a Jew, as a fine for reviling the Cros built the large crucifix, and eve pier and buttress is adorned with statu and groups of saints. The principal statue of St. John of Nepomuck, the patr saint of Bohemia, who was flung fromt bridge by a wicked Emperor, because would not reveal what the Empress had c fided to him at the confessional. He float —so runs the cherished legend—in t Moldau for a considerable time, and f brilliant stars hovered over his devoted he The faithful priest was canonized, and n thousand upon thousands annually co from all parts of Bohemia, from Hung and Moravia, to bow before the bronze sta on the old bridge. On the good san festival-day, the sixteenth of May, the cit often crowded with people.

Crosses and images are plentiful in part of the Austrian Empire. In pu places, in the busy squares of her citiesy the lonely wayside, and away out on ur quented bridges that span little streams lonely plains, the church has erected me rials of the divine love and mercy. Thes hardly a mile of territory that does not t tain either an image of our Saviour suspi ed from a Cross, or else a statue of the v worshipped Mother of Bethlehem, sheltd from the storm by a little roof, or at les simple symbolic cross. A faithful m ber of St. Peter's large flock rarely p es one of them without some t of devotion. Catholicism, pure and a lute, reigns in the city that witnessede mighty labors of Huss: beggeray and norance are there, too. Facts are facts. n Saxony, in Prussia, even under the brie of London, I was agreeably surprised to d hardly a beggar, but in Prague, alas, s The entrenceways of her churches are lid with public beggars; rags and hopeless ts are never absent from her streets. The ference may not lie at the religious door, yet it is not chance.

Let us drop these grave subjects, and sume the legitimate role of a traveley walking over the bridge, and up the steep l, to the commanding palace of the old Bohemian Kings, called

THE HRADSCHIN.

No native prince treads its stately ha for Bohemia is an uneasy member of e great conglomerate Austrian Empire. Tre are many curiosities in the irregular pile wh are accessible to the traveler; but he'll find nothing within more satisfactory in the view from without of the dense cl the misty air of the valley. I stayed o days in Prague, and my favorite resting pe was on the hill, near the palace, from wh I could survey the sweep of the hills that se resounded to the tread of the armed hos Wallenstein and of Frederick the Great, d the graceful windings of the river it disappears into lands that my eyes have ne looked upon, and just below the clust city—a city that tradition says was found by the warrior princess Libussa, and fote possession of which nations have poured their blood like water.

My pen has a penchant for history and t troversy, to-day; and I know of no better y to cure it than to leave the hill, re-cross e bridge, and turn to the left into Josephst or the Jews' city. It lays in an angle of Moldau, where the town is the thickest; i is a labyrinth of narrow, filthy lanes and p sages. Old rookeries, piled almost up to sky, flutter from basement to garret w rags, and swarm with the ravenous-look wanderers of the earth. Their black e fairly glare at the wayfarer from li slop shops. I confess that, for once, I i uneasy; and I gladly accepted the servi of a little hunch-backed Israelite, when he fered to show me the old Synagog and the Burial Place—both standard sig for curiosity hunters. The Synagogue is s posed to have been formed by the f fugitives from Jerusalem after destruction; and accumulated layers smoke, dirt and gloom corroborate the po lar belief. The present singular pile, ho ever, was erected in the twelfth or thirteenth century—no one can tell to a certainty, and a matter of a century or so is nothing in Prague. It is still in use, and a patriarch, who looked as if he was present at the laying of the corner stone, escorted me down into the murky depths, carrying a candle that gave out just enough light to frighten back the venerable ghosts into the remoter nooks and peeping-out places. No lady has ever entered its repulsive precincts; and I am sure that none would voluntarily visit it a second time.

Near by is the old burial ground, long since disused and uncared for; but it is full, very full of tombstones covered with Hebrew characters—some bearing a pitcher and some hands to indicate whether the deceased belonged to the tribe of Samuel or of Levi. The cramped city of the dead is right in the heart of the densely-peopled quarter, and for a hundred years the alders and rank weeds have grown over the crumbling, blackened tombstones undisturbed by an addition to the silent sleepers. The Czar visited it not long ago, and thousands of travelers annually look upon the moulding relics, and inwardly reflect a moment upon the pomp and vanity of our brief lives, and hurry away to regain the pride and self-consethat they lost for a moment over the dust of forgotten generations.

My meek and patient guide met me at the gate, and I was glad to be led from the tents of Israel into the streets of the Gentiles. The day was bright and beautiful, and scores of poor, wan, helplessbabies were brought out of the reeking tenements into the blessed sunlight. At evening the excellent band of the large garrison gave an open air concert in the Grosser Ring. The gathered tatterdemalions in the paved square and the fair palaces that looked down from the hill, told that night, to all who would heed, the sad story of the Old World's political inhumanity. I cannot disassociate the interesting city from rags and wretchedness. And I never saw so many poor old women in my life. Very many of them were deformed—caused, no doubt, by the great baskets or flattened wooden water kegs that poverty had strapped to their feeble shoulders or imposed on their heads. Let us be grateful that no Prague can be found in our sunny land.

I forgot to mention a salution that I got on opening the door of my room on the first morning after my arrival. It came in the shape of a formidable document that tumbled in on me from the door knob. The contents of the broad sheet were duplicated in French and German, and it demanded my name, residence, business, where from and whither going, how long I intended to stay in the city—in short, I was expected to write a formal auto-biography of my humble life, brought down to the latest moment. I picked up the blank, and went down to interview the porter, who informed me that it was a relic of the old system of supervision, and that all I need do was to sign my name and give my residence. It was done, and another man was snatched from incarceration in an Austrian dungeon.

TRAVELING IN STYLE.

On the third morning, and very early, too, I took the Courier, or in our railroad language, the Express train for Vienna. Austrian trains are not very sudden at best. I was comfortably seated in a second-class compartment, surrounded by a party of ladies and children going to Triest, for so their tickets read. We had ridden perhaps a half hour when the train stopped at a siding, and the guard came to our window with a story that I did not fully appreciate; but everybody else in my compartment did, and they were suddenly and violently seized with a mania to get out of the car. I done likewise, and we were immediately put into seats which were padded and upholstered much like a compartment in a "drawing-room" coach. Our first car, I suppose, had a cracked wheel or something of that sort, and all day long we travelled on soft cushions like a shoddy Prince; travelled among the hills and plains of Moravia; shot past little villages poorer and humbler than any I had seen; came at noon to Brunn, a large cloth-manufacturing town, with a busy pleasant look; and as the sun began to slant across the car, we glided across a vast black bottom that was producing large crops of Indian corn. I repeat it, sir, Indian corn. From New York to Brunn I had not seen a hill of corn, and the familiar product looked like an old friend.

Back in Moravia somewhere, at some place that was not very familiar, I saw poor highways for the first time since leaving New York. The roads of Europe, even the by-roads, are generally excellent—hard, well rounded, well drained and macadamized. We would call such roads superb and extravagant. But they are not extravagant; they are the height of good economy. Little triangular piles of broken stone are kept in reserve about ten rods apart, and one of our American quagmires is, therefore, easily nipped in the bud.

Well, the wide fertile plain and its Indian corn kept us company until we crossed the Dunbe by a long bridge near the great city. And I suppose the people at the halting places looked with wistful eyes at the nabobs of a day, who reclined in the luxurious first-class compartment. I never rode again in the carriages designed, so old travelers say, for princes, Americans and fools. F.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE.

Where He Got His Model.

Quite a romantic story is told of the model of Powers' Greek Slave. It appears there was an American gentleman of great wealth who had a beautiful daughter—beautiful in form as in feature and character—but not content with this treasure he added to his household a second wife. About thirty years ago his wife ran away and took with her her husband's money. Father and daughter, in their poverty and distress, took up a temporary residence in Florence, and there met Hiram Powers. Out of love for the destitute father, whose sufferings from want she had no means to relieve, the daughter consented to become the model for the Greek Slave.

Friends and relations recognize the likeness of the beautiful statue to the orignal. The lady is still living and is the mother of charming daughters. The original Greek Slave became the property of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, and has by him been given, together with his private gallery of paintings, to the Corcoran Art Gallerry of Washington, District of Columbia. Another of Powers' masterpieces, which would perpetuate his fame should all his other works perish, is the bust of Proserpine, owned by and now the chief ornament in the parlor of Mr. R. Ten Broeck, of Hurstbourne, near Louisville, Kentucky.

☞ A number of influential citizens of Forsyth met on last Friday for the purpose of taking into consideration and inaugurating a movement looking to the location of the Georgia Military Institute at that place, if the Legislature should see fit to re-establish the same.

☞ The degenerating effect of the prevailing fashions upon the modesty of ladies was shown by a lady calling at the Omaha Republican office, one day last week, and asking for ten cents worth of "bustle timber."

☞ Drive slow in hot weather. Wash out your horses feet. Bathe their necks in cold water. Wash their collars often. Look out for galls. Do not let them suffer for water. Lengthen your check reins.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

SELF-MADE MEN OF ATLANTA.

HYDE

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF COL. G. W. ADAIR

Above we present the readers of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with an accurate likeness of Colonel George W. Adair, by our excellent special artist, Mr. Edward H. Hyde, and have prepared, from reliable data, the following biographical sketch of his life—one of the most successful which this section of country has produced. He has accomplished a great deal, and by his own energy and ability has carved out for himself a distinct and striking individuality, and made a name in this section of Georgia, among the most prominent outside of statesmanship and the law.

The history of such a man, self-made and successful, is interesting to all, and profitable to every ambitious young man.

HIS FATHER A MECHANIC.

George W. Adair was born in Morgan county, Georgia, on the 1st day of March, 1823. His father, John Fisher Adair, a man of marked individuality, was born in Laurens District, South Carolina, 3d December, 1785, and brought to Georgia in his early childhood. He was a wagon maker by trade, at which he served a regular apprenticeship in Putnam county. There are now wagons in this country whose wheels were made by "Jack Adair," as he was generally known thirty years ago. These wagons are sometimes seen in Atlanta. His father was a resident of Laurens District, South Carolina—a saddler by trade, and a gallant soldier of the revolutionary war, who brought his family to Georgia in the year 1790, settling in Clark county, where he died and his remains now repose.

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS.

The Adair family is widely scattered throughout the Southern States. They originally came from the north of Ireland—were Protestants, and settled in South Carolina, where they were enthusiastic devotees of liberty in the days of the revolution. John Adair, the noted Indian historian, whose valuable book was published in London in 1775, was one of this stock; and General John Adair, a famous Kentuckian and Governor of that State, Senator in the United States Congress, and a gallant commander in the war of 1812, being with General Jackson at New Orleans, was another. One of the counties of Kentucky was named in his honor. He was a cousin of John Adair, of South Carolina, the grandfather of George W.

THE INDIAN ADAIRS.

One of the Adairs from South Carolina settled with the Cherokee Indians in North Georgia, and identified himself with the tribe. He married among them and became one of their head men, and from him came Red Watt, Black Watt and Sam Adair, well remembered by many old people in Georgia. They are now old, but prominent men in the Cherokee Nation in their western home. From these the town of Adairsville, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, received its name.

FAMILY HISTORY.

John Fisher Adair was first married to a Miss Brantley, on the 10th of August, 1810. Her father and his entire family were massacred by the Indians in one night, near Madison, Georgia. She died quite young, leaving only one child, which did not long survive her.

Mr. Adair was again married to Miss Mary Slaven, a native of Wilkes county, on the 24th October, 1814, and of this union Colonel George W. Adair was born. She was well educated, a lady of culture and refinement. She was related to the Hollidays of Wilkes, the Thomases of Athens, and Judge Carey Wood of Covington. Her father was a native Frenchman. George was their fourth child and next to the last. She died 25th January, 1835, at the age of forty-five. Their oldest child, Rev. Thomas Owen Adair, who died many years ago, was quite a popular minister in the Methodist Protestant Church.

John Fisher Adair was a man of fine constitution, good health, and great physical strength and activity. He was never excelled in the use of a common axe, broad-axe or scythe. He was a man of rigid morality, never used liquor, tobacco or indulged in profanity. He and his wife were consistent members of the church to the end of their lives—belonging to the sect known as Bible Christians. He was a man of moderate education, but had read a great deal, was intelligent and humorous. He took the

FIRST ISSUE

of the old Georgia Journal, and was a subscriber to it, and, as all good men do, paid for it regularly for twenty-six years, and carefully preserved it all that time. In 1825, when the subject of this sketch was only two years old, he moved to DeKalb county and settled five miles from Decatur, on South River, and lived in that vicinity until his death in 1855. Two of his brothers are still living. One is Jones Adair, of Morgan county, a widely known horse-trader, and the other is Hiram Adair, of Randolph county, a great Indian fighter in his early manhood. So, it will be seen that the subject of this sketch came from the right stock to make men.

"BUTLER'S STORE BOY."

In February, 1838, George's father placed him, when only thirteen years old, in the store of Green B. Butler, a prominent merchant of Decatur, Georgia. His education was very limited, but he was healthy, willing, and ambitious to excel. Mr. Butler kept a dry goods store, retail grocery and hotel; and his young charge attended to whatever had to be done. He was small for his age, and generally known as "Butler's store boy," because of his size. His good traits made him known and generally liked by the people. Living with Mr. Butler like one of the family, Mrs. B. became attached and very kind to him. Neat in his person and fond of good clothes, Mrs. Butler gratified him with the "latest style," and by keeping everything in "good repair." Mrs. B. now lives in Rome, Georgia. The late Judge Hooper was her brother.

The varied employments with Mr. Butler was a fine school for learning business and human nature. Observant, of quick perception and good conversational powers, the old people of DeKalb county well remember the "store boy," of Mr. Butler.

A BIG ERRAND.

Mr. Butler soon placed a high estimate upon his capacity and integrity, as the following incident illustrates: On one occasion he sent little George to Augusta, intrusting him with *six thousand dollars!* to be carried there and disposed of according to instructions; and also commissioned him, on his own judgment, to buy considerable bills of goods in several lines. The money was in bank bills, and Mrs. Butler sewed it up in a silk handkerchief, and with her needle secured it round his body. He took passage early one morning in Dr. Thompson's stage coach, which ran from Decatur to Jefferson Hall, two miles below Union Point, at that time the terminus of the Georgia Railroad.

DISTINGUISHED FELLOW-TRAVELERS.

There were, that morning, five passengers in the coach which had only two seats, intended to accommodate four. The back seat was occupied by J. Edgar Thompson, then Chief Engineer, engaged in building the Georgia Railroad, now the President of the Great Pennsylvania Central, the biggest railroad corporation in the world; and Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, who had come through by stage from Nashville. These eminent men were going to Augusta, and made room for the little "store boy" to sit between them on the back seat, and he was greatly entertained, for Morse had "telegraph" on the brain, and Thompson had "railroad," and they talked of little else. Neither had any idea of the "pile" which the boy whom they accommodated was carrying, but he made a very favorable impression on the mind of Mr. Thompson, as we shall hereafter see.

That night they slept at the Greenesboro Hotel, took breakfast next morning at Jefferson Hall, and soon were on the train speeding their way to Augusta. Immediately after reaching the city, young Adair sought out the well known house of Kerr & Hope, and delivered a letter to Mr. K. informing him that he was the bearer of $6,000 to be handed to him. Mr. Kerr looked at the boy with astonishment. He was quite small and youthful looking for his age, and had been trusted with this large amount of money to be carried nearly two hundred miles to a large city where he was an entire stranger. After asking a few questions, he said:

"Well, my son, give me the money."

He was informed how it was secured around him, and Mr. Kerr then carried him into the counting office where the money was taken from his person.

He went to the Globe Hotel, and remained a week making purchases during which time he bought goods for Mr. Butler from the following houses: Kerr & Hope, dry goods; Rankin & Baker, grocers; Haviland, Risley & Co., drugs; Wright & Bull, saddles, etc.; John Bones, hardware; Thos. Richards, books, etc.; and Rankin & Bryan, hats, etc. These purchases were all judiciously made and turned out satisfactorily.

A NEW PHASE OF LIFE.

In 1839 Mr. Butler failed and no longer had employment for the "store boy," so he had to look out for other business. About this time Jesse F. Cleveland, previously a member of Congress from Georgia, went to Charleston to open a large commission house and offered George a situation. He desired to go, but considered his education insufficient. He had never gone to school more than a year. Friends who had observed him and believed him to be a boy of promise and deserving, offered to assist him. Colonel James M. Calhoun and Colonel Wm. H. Dabney, now of this city, and Dr. E. M. Poole, the father of Mrs. Wm. H. Smyth, wife of the present United States Marshal for Georgia proposed to him to remain in Decatur and go to school, agreeing to pay his board and tuition, and wait with him till he should be able to earn enough money to repay them; and he accepted the proposition. This noble act is remembered with the deepest gratitude by their protege, who speaks of it on proper occasions to intimate friends, with the warmth of a grateful heart. He has enjoyed their utmost confidence and esteem till this day. Dr. Poole died in 1856, making Mr. Adair his executor, a high mark of confidence in his integrity and capacity. The result showed that this confidence was not misplaced. He preserved the estate through the war, saving for Mrs. Smyth, the only surviving child and heir of Dr. Poole, an ample fortune.

At the end of his first year at school, Hon. Charles Murphy, the father-in-law of Hon. M. A. Candler, tendered him a home in his family, and he remained and went to school another year—his three friends paying his tuition. He studied grammar, higher mathematics and Latin, but he evinced more talent for composition, writing and declamation, a present characteristic of the man. He writes and speaks well. The foundation of his education, however, was defective. When he commenced going to school at Decatur, he thought himself too large and too old to begin with the rudiments—the spelling book and dictionary. This serious mistake he has ever deplored; but, considering this defect, his acquirements at school were very creditable, and have certainly been exceedingly useful to him.

BECOMES A LAWYER.

At the end of these two years, Hon John J. Floyd, invited Mr. Adair to study law with himself and partner, General John N Williams; and his relative, Carey Wood, tendered him a home in his family. This kind offer was accepted, and two years after, in 1844, he was admitted to the bar in Covington.

HIS INDEBTEDNESS.

During this time prominent merchants in that place had given him credit for his clothing, with the understanding that he should not be expected to pay for them till he could make the money. When admitted to the bar he owed to his three patrons before named, and on store accounts, nearly $1,000. He had no library for the practice of his profession, and no money, and was averse to asking or receiving any further assistance. The future, therefore, looked rather dark and discouraging. But one day he was met by J. Edgar Thompson, who remembered him and the impression he had made upon him the day he sat between him and Professor Morse. Mr. Thompson, after inquiring and learning what he had been doing since that event, and being fully and frankly informed of his condition and prospects, tendered him a situation as conductor on a passenger train on the railroad, then completed to Social Circle. During this interview Mr. Adair expressed great anxiety to pay off, as speedily as possible the sacred obligations against him. Mr. Thompson gave him a letter to Richard Peters, then the Superintendent of the road, with his office in Augusta, directing Mr. P. to put him to work as conductor on a passenger train.

He reported to Mr. Peters and presented the letter on a frosty November morning in 1844. Mr. P. read the letter and then cast upon him that sharp, piercing, business look of scrutiny which thousands have observed. He looked him full in the face, and rapidly measured him with his eye from head to foot. What passed through Mr. Peters' mind need not now be surmised, save that his diagnosis was favorable.

RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.

Notwithstanding the great perceptive faculties of Mr. Peters, whose ability to read human nature and capacity are proverbial, it hardly occurred to him then that the young man before him would one day be his equal partner and the active working manager in the great street railway enterprise of Atlanta. While thus surveying his embryo conductor he observed that Mr. Adair was thinly clad for the season, and the only thing he said was: "Go round to Frank Cook's and buy you a warm overcoat, and then report to me." He did so, and was placed on a freight train for one trip, under the direction of Jim Reese, so famous in those days, to learn the stations and all other duties of a conductor. He made the round trip in four days, and at once had a passenger train placed in his charge at $50 per month and boarded at the Augusta end of the road.

In these days there were no ticket agents at stations. The conductors sold all tickets, collected fares, and reported at the end of each trip. They rang a bell at each station to notify the engineer when to start and the passengers to get aboard. The trains stopped long enough at stations to have the mail bags opened and their contents assorted. Mr. Adair continued on the road for three and a half years and resigned. In this time the Georgia Railroad was finished, and he and Wm. P. Orme brought the first passenger trains that ever came into Atlanta.

PAID HIS DEBTS—THE FOUNDATION OF HIS FORTUNE

During these three and a half years he paid off all the debts owed to his benefactors and friends, who had generously assisted him. He paid every one in full, with interest at seven per cent.

When he first went to Covington to read law with Judge Floyd, he did not have money enough to pay his stage fare, and determined to walk. Dr. Joseph Thompson, the owner of the stages, found this out. Mr. Adair tried to make an arrangement with him to send *his trunk* on the stage on a credit. The Doctor understood what it meant, and with his characteristic kind-heartedness, told him to get in the stage and ride and pay him whenever he could, which he did. When he offered to pay it, the Doctor had forgotten it and refused to take it, but Mr. Adair insisted on paying it, and did so.

This scrupulous payment of every debt, without any discount or abatement of interest, was money well invested. It gave him the confidence of business men and established for him a reputation and a credit, to which he attributes all his prosperity and success in life.

MERCANTILE PURSUITS.

When he quit the railroad, his old friend and relative, Carey Wood, loaned him some money and gave him letters of credit, with which he purchased a stock of goods in Charleston, and opened business in Jonesboro, Clayton county, Georgia, where he remained only one year. He sold out, made some money and returned to Covington, entering the store of Judge Carey Wood at a salary of $600 per year and board in the family, where he remained two years. He then went to Charleston and engaged with G. & H. Cameron, for whom he traveled one year. The large importing and jobbing drygoods house of Bancroft, Betts & Marshall, was, at this time, opened in Charleston, and Mr. Adair went into their store as a salesman at $1,500 per annum, remaining till January, 1854, at which time he formed a paranership with John Foster Ezzard, a son of Hon. Wm. Ezzard, and established a store of dry goods and gentlemen's clothing on Whitehall street, about where the Empire Block now stands. Before leaving Charleston Mr. Bancroft gave him letters of credit, and with these and what cash he had he went to New York and purchased a stock of superior goods—the first *fine* clothing ever offered for sale in Atlanta; and he sold their wedding suits to General Gartrell, Colonel Bleckley, Geo. G. Hull, Dr. J. F. Alexander and Hon. B. H. Overby.

MARRIAGE.

While residing in Covington Mr. Adair formed an attachment for Miss Mary Jane Perry, a daughter of Judge Josiah Perry, of Newton county, and in June 1854, they were married. He bought a house and lot for $1,000 cash, and he and his wife went to housekeeping in February, 1855. The house is still standing on the corner of Calhoun street and the Georgia Railroad. They have been keeping house ever since.

His partner's health failed so that he could not attend to business, and they sold out their store and divided profits, which were considerable.

DEALING IN NEGROES.

Mr. Adair then formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. W. A. Chisolm, and went into the business of trading in negroes, in which he continued till 1859. By the terms of their agreement Mr. Chisolm did the purchasing and Adair the selling, and they were equal partners. During this time he made trips to Aberdeen, Columbus, Natchez and Holly Springs, Mississippi, and Memphis, Tennessee, each time carrying with him and disposing of quite a number of negroes. The great panic and money crash of 1857 caught him in Memphis with sixty negroes. In this crash most traders went down, but he successfully weathered the storm.

It was at this time, in Memphis, that he first met

NATHANIEL BEDFORD FORREST,

who has since achieved such renown as a Confederate chieftain, whose courage, prowess and ability as a commander secured for him a name among the great warriors of the late war, and whose celerity of movement and seeming ubiquity caused him to be known as the "Wizard of the Saddle." They soon discovered their congeniality, and at once became warm, confidential friends, and are so to this day.

When the panic was first sounded in New York, Forrest, who was also in the same trade, offered Adair a profit of $10,000 upon his entire lot of negroes, and to take them off his hands at once, but the offer was declined. He went down to Tensas Parish, Louisiana, striking camp on Mr. Watson's plantation, where he remained and had his hands pick out cotton at seventy-five cents per hundred pounds, all winter. Forrest accompanied carrying eighty negroes with him and kindly introduced him to the planters. When spring returned, and with it a demand for negroes, he sold out, realizing a handsome profit. He reached home after an absence of six months and five days.

In 1858 he went direct to New Orleans, and commenced business on Baronne street, where he soon had the reputation of being one of the most reliable and successful salesmen in the mart. He was offered an advantageous partnership, but he declined it, having already made up his mind to quit the business as soon as he could wind up, which he did, and returned to his home in Atlanta.

While in this trade he was kind to his negroes. They were well clad, well fed, kept clean and under the best discipline; and herein was the secret of his success. His negroes were always in fine spirits, healthy, jolly, and looked well; hence they were easily sold.

TURNS POLITICIAN.

In 1860 he entered into politics and participated in the exciting discussions and campaigns of that year. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention which nominated Bell and Everett, and supported them with all the ardor of his nature. He and his old friend and patron, Colonel James M. Calhoun, were both candidates for the State Sovereignty Convention and together stumped Fulton county in opposition to secession, but were defeated.

EMBARKS IN NEWSPAPER LIFE.

In February 1861 he and Colonel C. R. Hanleiter began the publication of a daily newspaper in this city called The Gate City Guardian, which, in a few days, was changed to The Southern Confederacy. He had opposed secession with all his power before it was accomplished, but when the people decided upon it he determined to support their policy, and hence this change in the name of the paper.

He had no knowledge of or experience in the newspaper business, but he had energy and good judgment. Soon after the meeting of the Confederate Congress, he visited Montgomery, and upon the recommendation of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, he employed Mr. J. Henly Smith, then of Elbert county, now of this city, to assist in editing the Confederacy, while he took entire charge of its business. Colonel Hanleiter soon desired to enter actively into the military service, and sold out his interest in the paper to Mr. Smith, and from this time Messrs. Adair & Smith were the sole proprietors till they sold out in the latter part of the year 1863.

The history of this newspaper is a remarkable one, having been started without any capital. The Franklin Printing Company were first hired to print it, furnishing everything, at a certain price per week. The income of the first week was sufficient to pay the bill at the end of the week, and so it continued till enough from the surplus weekly earnings was saved to pay for a complete outfit, types, large cylinder press, steam engine, etc. It became the most widely circulated and popular paper ever before published in Atlanta—the circulation of the daily reaching over 7,000, and the weekly over 11,000. Mr. Adair had entire control of its business, and finances, though he frequently wrote editorials, items, sketches, and some of the best articles which appeared in the paper. Mr. Smith was exclusively engaged in the editorial department.

IN THE COMMISSION BUSINESS.

In 1861 Mr. Adair formed a partnership with Andrew T. Anderson, a Georgian, but was, before the war, a member of the firm of Baldwin, Starr & Co., of New York, now Anderson, Starr & Co., and opened a commission house in this city. In this enterprise Mr. Adair furnished all the capital. Mr. Anderson took charge of the business, Mr. Adair giving only an advisory attention, devoting most of his time to the Confederacy. He put his cousin, A. D. Adair, now the head of the commission and produce house of Adair & Brothers, into the store without capital, giving him a fourth interest for his services; and this firm of Anderson, Adair & Co. became one of the largest commission houses in the Confederate States.

INTO THE ARMY.

At the great battle of Chickamauga, in 1863, General Forrest was wounded and came to the house of his friend, in this city, where he was kindly cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Adair till he recovered. He asked his friend to go with him to Mississippi, where he was commissioned to organize a cavalry corps, and he accepted, thus becoming a volunteer aid on the General's staff with the rank of Captain. The General had special work for him—a peculiar service which required peculiar qualifications. He knew Captain Adair's capacity and that he could be relied on. General Forrest is a peculiar man, having his own methods, which were not learned in books, or even by experience, but were orginal, suggested by circumstances, and a noble judgment. He needed one in whose prudence, judgment and discretion he could place full reliance. He wanted information obtained or conveyed, business of a very delicate nature transacted, upon which much depended, but where no *record* was to be made. This very responsible work was assigned to Captain Adair, and that he performed it well may be inferred from the warm friendship, which still exists between these two men.

When Forrest was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, he carried Captain Adair's rank to that of Colonel. While with General Forrest he formed the acquaintance and friendship of the Hon. Isham G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.

While in this service he wrote occasional letters for a few papers—the Memphis Appeal, Mobile Register and Columbus Sun, which were widely copied.

REFUGEEING.

Sherman's army burned up his residence in this city. His family refugeed to Glennville, Alabama. They all returned in July, 1865, to find nothing left of their home but ashes and cinders.

AGAIN IN THE COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Soon after returning to Atlanta, Colonel Adair formed a partnership in a large commission house with Judge Wm. W. Clayton, and Isaiah Furse, Esq., which was successfully carried on for thirteen months.

"ALDERMANIC HONORS."

In August, 1865, he was elected a member of the City Council to fill a vacancy. Here, as elsewhere, he was a working man and accomplished much for the city. He was a master spirit in securing the removal of the Macon and Western Railroad freight depot from the square on the south side of the railroad track, to its present site on Mitchell street, at a cost to the city of only $32,000, receiving in return property worth at least $100,000. He purchased for the city the old market house lot, corner of Pryor and Line streets, at $5,000, which he recently purchased from the city for the Street railroad for over $11,000.

IN POLITICS AGAIN.

In the fall of 1865 he was elected by a very large majority a delegate to the State Convention which repealed the ordinance of secession. In this canvass he had but little opposition, receiving the cordial support of numbers who voted against him when he was a candidate in 1860.

GOES INTO THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

It was in June, 1866, while he was a member of the the firm of Clayton, Adair & Furse, that he commenced the sale of real estate at auction. On the first of November of that year, he dissolved his connection with that firm, and opened an office on his own account, and devoted himself exclusively to that business. It is said he is the first man who introduced in this city the system of printing plats of subdivisions of property, which have been found so convenient and attractive as posters and handbills, and for use by purchasers and others at sales. His success as a Real Estate Agent has been very great. The amount of tax on the "gross sales" which he has paid to the city, (as taken from the clerk's records,) between the 1st November, 1866, and 31st March, 1873, is considerably over $7,000 on "gross sales," and does not include city licenses and other taxes as well as State and county taxes; and the amount sold does not include sales of lands lying outside the city, or for administrators or other legal sales, on which no city tax was due, or any personal property sold by him. He has a "Resting Department" of his business and is now renting *over five hundred* houses in the city!

The securing of this large patronage is due to his good judgment as to the value of property, and the promptness and fidelity with which he transacts business and makes returns. When he collects money it is always ready, and no one has to call for it a second time. His motto is, that "to be *reliable* is a fortune!" Just so THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION glories in its wide spread reputation for reliability, and earnestly commends this motto to the young men of the land, who would be honored and prosperous.

In all his business he never was sued or had a note protested.

Some, who do not know Colonel Adair well, think his life's success is attributable to his ability to "talk people into trades," because he is known to possess fine conversational powers; but this is a great mistake. It is his fair dealing, his not talking too much, and the confidence which the people have in what he says that makes him a most successful trader. In business transactions he is a man of composure and few words, closing a ten thousand dollar trade without the moving of a muscle indicating excitement or emotion. He is quick of perception, and is a close reader of human nature, and it is said that no one has ever paid him for a foot of ground without receiving a good title. Probably his study of the law and admission to the bar have materially aided him.

HISTORY OF THE ATLANTA STREET RAILROAD.

Two years ago he entered earnestly into this enterprise, which has accomplished such great results, and is so popular. He was mainly instrumental in organizing the company, but himself and his old railroad superintendent, Mr. Richard Peters, own all the stock except $12,000. These two men had confidence in it, invested $145,000, have built and equipped eight miles of track, and are still pushing the work. Colonel Adair has been the active managing man in this enterprise. He has had the constant counsel of Mr. Peters, who has very great railroad ability and experience, but the work in its details has been confided to Colonel Adair.

A DIRECTOR IN THE GEORGIA WESTERN RAILROAD.

The City Council of Atlanta has made him a director in the great Georgia Western Railroad, and elected him one of her Water Commissioners. These honorable trusts have been well confided. His history is a guaranty that whatever measure he supports to advance these enterprises so vital to Atlanta, will be judicious, economical and safe.

THE GENTLES SIDE.

While emphatically a man of business, he is fond of home, its comforts and adornments, and has displayed great taste in making his own one of the prettiest in Atlanta—not gorgeous or extravagant, but presenting a fine picture of mingled utility and beauty in arrangement of grounds, lawns, walks, flowers, fruit and ornamental trees.

His personal habits are excellent. He dresses neatly and in good taste. Polite and unaffected in manners, he indulges in no useless ceremony; hospitable and liberal, he cares little for ostentation and display. He avoids stimulating drinks, never used any tobacco in any shape, never played a card, struck a billiard ball or bet at any game of hazard.

He has a fine memory of past events which he readily narrates; a capital fund of humor, and can relate ludicrous events and tell funny tales with cat number. With a keen sense of the ridiculous, and a ready tongue he can most agreeably entertain any company.

When young he was particularly fond of the society of ladies, always preferring those of refinement and first standing, and was ever a leading manager at parties, picnics and innocent gatherings for the amusement of young people.

In politics Colonel Adair was a zealous Henry Clay Whig, up to the dissolution of that party. Since the war he has voted with the Democrats. He never was a candidate till the calling of the State Convention of 1860. Since the war he has taken no further interest in politics than to quietly vote on election days.

HIS ABILITY AS A WRITER.

We have spoken of his ability as a writer, and contributions to the press. He never writes till he is full and all aglow with his subject. In December last he prepared and had read before the Chamber of Commerce a series of articles upon the condition and wants of Atlanta and the country, which received strong approval and commendation in the community, and evinced large practical wisdom, as to the management of our great municipal interests and the industrial policy of the country. Some of his articles have been humorous, but his writings are mostly in the style of practical reasoning, vigorously presenting facts and solid argument. He has a fine library of standard books, his critical, classical, scientific and religious. From these he has drawn contributions to his fund of general information. He has been a constant reader of the daily papers—those at home and also of New York and other cities for a number of years, and is, consequently, well posted upon the current events of the day.

HIS FAMILY.

He has a most interesting family of children—three sons and three daughters, in whose training he and Mrs. Adair are very careful. Their marriage has proven fortunate and happy, having been based upon the sanction of a sound discrimination, as well as a pure and devoted attachment for each other.

CONCLUSION.

Though Colonel Adair has accumulated a large fortune, he is liberal and freely supplies everything needful for the comfort, convenience and reasonable pleasures of his family. Some with less means make greater display, but few are better supplied with the real comforts, luxuries and general requisites for refinement and improvement.

Nor does he think of himself only. We are informed that he has aided worthy young men in starting in life.

He attends divine worship at Trinity M. E. Church South, to the building of which, as well other churches he has liberally contributed. He is charitable; but, upon principle, seeks to exercise great discrimination in his alms.

He is a man of fine executive ability. He thoroughly systematizes all his business. A line is laid down and everything required to work up to it; hence his multifarious engagements work smoothly.

George W. Adair is a most valuable citizen, and deservedly stands high in the esteem of our people.

NASHVILLE

UNION AND AMERICAN,

(THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.)

The Great News, Family, Commercial, Political and Agricultural Journal of the South.

It Gives telegraphic news from all parts of the world as soon as any other paper published in America.

It Gives, by telegraph, the latest market quotations of all foreign and domestic markets, day by day and week by week.

It Gives, by telegraph, every day, the closing quotations of gold, stocks and bonds in this city and in New York, of the day before.

It Gives Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly the current market price in the city of Nashville, of every article of produce and trade in Tennessee.

It Gives to the mechanic an account of every new invention calculated to advance his interest by by lessening his labor.

It as a financial chronicle, which publishes to the people every fact in the finances of the State and country, calculated to advance or retard their interests.

It Gives all the current political news and movements of the day, and the honest opinions of its conduct

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Redwine & Fox Have Kept it UP Since 1865.

To supply the trade with pure drugs, paints and oils. Of a consequence, when the people need a good article call on

july17-dtf REDWINE & FOX.

PARIS GREEN

For Destroying Cotton Worms. Special Prices in Large Lots.

Carley, Buck & Co.,
35 Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

april15-eodly

HOUSE KEEPERS,

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

Jelly Tumblers at 70, 75, 80 and 90 cents per dozen. Fruit Jars of the best known.

A large stock of CHINA and Crockery, just arriving from France and England—(direct importation.)

A great variety of Cut Glass at

HENRY SELTZER'S,
july20-sun-wed-fri-sun Broad street.

CONVENTION—EX-CADETS, GEORGIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The Ex-Cadets and Ex-Professors of the Georgia Military Institute are invited to meet in Convention at Atlanta, on the 1st day of September next. The Central, M. and W., M. and B., A. and W., W. and A., and Georgia railroads will pass to and from the Convention for one fare.

J. MILLEDGE,
july13-tf President Ex-Cadet Association.

LEMONS, Lemons, Lemons, on account of decline in price of Lemons in New York, will sell at $15 per box repacked. W. F. STOKES,
july26-3t No. 2 Granite Block.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Insurance—John C. Whitner, general agent.

Houses for rent—Robert Crawford, renting agent.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company—Jno. C. Whitner, agent.

Select school for young ladies—Mrs. General Armistead L. Long.

Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company—John C. Whitner, agent.

Dry Goods—$20,000 worth to be closed out—A. S. Talley.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company—John C. Whitner agent.

A. R. G. T.—Meeting at Barnes Lodge Friday night.

See card of Mr. Sheppard Homans on 6th page.

See locals.

PIANOS and organs for rent. Pianos and organs for sale, by PHILLIPS & CREW.

HOLBROOK, HOLBROOK!—See his card, and and then go see his hats.

BISHOP GROSS.—This eminent Catholic divine was received in our city by a large assemblage of citizens and several societies.

COLONEL J. R. WALLACE.—This gentleman has been quite sick, but we are glad to know he is improving, and we hope to see him out in a few days.

REVIVAL.—The revivals at Trinity, Fifth and Sixth Baptist Churches are progressing finely. Many conversions are reported, and the interest seems to be deepening.

IN a few days the books will close for making city tax returns. Come forward and save a double tax.

J. H. FRANKLIN,
City Tax Collector and Receiver.

I. O. O. F.—Some mystery at Barnes Lodge, Odd Fellows. We advise all the members to be on hand.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—We direct attention to the card of Mr. Sheppard Homans touching Mr. Frederick S. Winston, President of this Company. It certainly makes a strong case against him. Mr. Homans reasons briefly, but to the point.

A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SALOON.—Moses Bently is the proprietor of a first-class shaving saloon on Marietta street. It contains a number of court ous attendants, bath rooms, and every convenience. Fifteen cents will procure a first-class shave. Travelers, as well as our citizens generally, will do well to give Moses a call.

GREAT REDUCTION OF LADIES' UNDERWEAR.—Having received the agency of the Southern manufactbring company of ladies' underwear, we are now selling all articles, ready made, for less than the material can be bought, all made from the finest goods, at 47 Marietta street, opposite post-office, Atlanta, Ga. July 27—tf

CONCERT AT THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. On Tuesday night the children belonging to the Hunter Street Christian Church will give a concert at the Church for the benefit of their library. The music which has been chosen for the occasion is very fine. The children have been carefully practised, and everything has been done to provide quite a treat for those who may attend.

We hope our readers will give the little ones a crowded house, for the cause is well worthy the slight expense.

TATE SPRINGS.—This elegant place of resort for the healthy in our opinion has had not a single case of cholera, and that the sport will prove but a sensational humbug. In fact, we have advices to that effect. These wild rumors should not be thrust into public announcement without careful investigation. We hear of a large party going to these leading springs of East Tennessee, splendidly fitted up as they are for the finest and most fashionable establishment.

ON 'CHANGE.—No change was reported in quotations on 'Change yesterday.

Mr. J. A. Stewart exhibited a model of a proposed grain elevator adapted to the wants of Atlanta.

Mr. John Leiper, of the firm of Leiper, Murray & Co., exhibited type samples of No. 2 and 3 (red) St. Louis wheat and St. Charles corn.

W. M. & R. J. Lowry exhibited samples of white wheat from Tate Springs, Tenn.

Mr. J. A. Bowie, of the firm of Bowie & Gholston said that it was rumored that an advance had taken place in freights on the Macon and Western Railroad Referred to the Committee on Transportation.

It is but proper to remark that the rumor turns out to be unfounded.

WILSON'S HERALD OF HEALTH, and Atlanta Business Review for July, has been laid upon our table. A perusal of this sprightly quarterly will at once convince the unprejudiced that it fills a want long felt in journalism. It is no advertising sheet for a quack medicine, or run in the interest of some "specialty" physician, but is a work eminently adapted to the purpose for which it is intended, viz: "The diffusion of knowledge, the preservation of health among the people," and to true science and progress. The number before us opens with an article entided "Who Shall Teach the People," while the article on "Impure Water and Cholera," and the preventative of the disease together with the "Business Review of Atlanta" and general notes, make it quite an interesting number. Price only 30 cents per number. Address Jno. Stainback Wilson, Editor, Atlanta, Georgia.—*Eastman (Ga.) Times.*

POMOLOGICAL.—There was a full attendance at the meeting of the Pomological Society yesterday, and a fine display of fruits.

President Wallace being confined at home by indisposition, Vice-President R. Baugh took the chair.

C. W. Cutting and E. H. Muse were elected members.

The following resolution, offered by O. H. Jones, was adopted:

Resolved, That his Society protests against the practice on the part of its members of selling unripe fruit, especially grapes, colored and unfit for use.

It was stated that several families were made sick by eating unripe grapes. All grapes grown in this section, it was stated were not ripe at this time.

Mr. W. A. Bass offered a resolution to appoint a committee to report in two weeks a list of fruits adapted to this section, and that were worthy of cultivation, which was carried, and J. R. Wallace, R Peters, M. Cole, W. P. Robinson, W. Jennings, N. B Harden, Dr. S, Hape, appointed.

There was a great variety of

PEARS EXHIBITED.

J. R. Wallace—Julienne, Clapp's favorite, Beurre Superfine, Flemish Beauty, St. Michael Archangel, Brandywine.

R. Peters—Bartlett, Seckel, Tyson, Epine Dumas, Frederick Wirtemburg, Louise Bon de Jersey, Otta' Henry 4th.

Master Lemuel, P. Robinson—Howell, Kirkland Seckel, Flemish Beauty, Bartlett Beurre superfine, Onondaga.

S. B. Wight—Bartlett.

J. J. Toon—Bartlett.

PEACHES.

J. R. Wallace—Green Catherine, Honest John.

N. B Harden—Chinese Clings.

J. C. Peck—Name unknown.

GRAPES.

J. R. Wallace—Hartford Prolific, Ives, Delaware.

W. Jennings—Perkins, Clinton, Concord, Maxatawney, Hartford.

S. Hape—Ives, Hartford, White foreign.

W. A. Bass—Israella, Delaware, Hartford, Ives, Perkins, Adirondack.

APPLES.

Lemuel P Robinson—Yellow Horse, Julienne.

N B Harden—Siberian Crab.

J M Huey, Dark Corner, Douglass county—two varieties; name unknown.

Mr. R Peters stated that he had pear trees that were grafted in Paris in 1830, and afterwards brought out by Mauge, of Augusta. He bought them of Mauge, and planted them out in 1848. Since 1850 these trees have been bearing full crops every year. They are half dwarf and half standards.

Meeting then adjourned.

EXTREMES.—Mr. J. W. Allen, of the firm of Parkins & Allen, received yesterday from Boston, a dog—of the Newfoundland and Russian terrier breed, weighing 120 pounds. He is two years old, and resembles a lion. As an off set, Pen Bedell has some dogs that only weigh a few ounces, and can be used as breast pins.

Roundabout Town.

Two John Chinamen preambulate our streets daily.

Work on sewer, corner Ellis and Ivy streets, finished.

The triangular space on Peachtree and Marietta streets may be considered the wood market of the city.

The sidewalk extending from corner of Forsyth to Broad and thence up Broad as far as Mr. J. R. Wylies' new store, is being well paved with brick.

No Advance in Rates.

At the meeting on 'Change yesterday some of the business men were excited with a wild rumor that the Macon and Western Railroad had advanced its rates of freight from Atlanta to Macon. We heard the rumor on Friday. Yesterday we visited the office of the Atlanta Division of the Central Railroad at this place, and was informed that the rumor was unfounded. On the contrary, the rates on tobacco, crackers, candy, whisky, bacon, lard, etc., had been reduced. In no case has an advance been made over the rates between Atlanta and Macon for the last three and a half years. Corn, oats and hay remain at the same rates. Flour by the car load in barrels to Macon is 30 cents per 100 pounds, and in lots less than a car load 40 cents per 100 pounds. When in sacks in car load, 35 cents per 100 pounds; less than car load, 45 cents. How such a rumor got into circulation we do not know. Perhaps it may arise from the fact that an overcharge was made in the rates on corn a few days ago, but it has been settled.

The Phillips-Waddell Affair.

The Atlanta parties arrived last night. We find the following statement of facts in the Columbus papers of yesterday morning:

RETURNED.

The principals and their friends who went down to Neil's landing, Fla., a few days since on a hostile mission, returned at an early hour yesterday morning on the steamer Jackson. Great reticence is maintained as to its results. Street rumors have it that communications were exchanged and that the affair has not yet reached its finality. We trust the temporary truce may open the way to permanent and honorable adjustment.

From personal information received from Col. Ben. D. Lay, we find that the article published in yesterday's Sun, is erroneous in many particulars; we, therefore, withdraw the article in toto. We regret that we have on the strength of rumors and telegrams prevalent throughout the city connected the names of Colonel Ben. D. Lay, Mr. John F. Shecut, Mr. Thomas J. Phillips, Dr. E. F. Colzey, and others, in so mortifying a position.—*Columbus Sun.*

BRUTAL MURDER.

A Young Man at Logansville Shoots an Old Man and Beats His Brains Out with His Rifle.

We learn that on Friday the little town of Logansville, in Walton county, was stirred to its profoundest depths by the perpetration of a brutal and cold-blooded murder. From what we have been enabled to gather, it appears that a young man, named Hammett, was out practising with his rifle. A ball struck the dwelling house of an old man named Rockmore. Mr. Rockmore came out and asked Hammett not to shoot that way any more as the balls might strike and kill some of the children. Hammett grew excited and retorted angrily, and lifting his rifle to his face, deliberately shot Mr. Rockmore in the neck. Seeing that Rockmore did not fall, Hammett ran to him and beat out his brains, breaking his rifle off at the breach. Rockmore died almost instantly. Hammett fled to parts unknown. Mr. Rockmore is said to be a man of family, and about fifty years of age. Hammett is said to be scarcely twenty-one years old, and hump backed.

THE JIG UP.

The People's Hopes Disappointed.

No Narrow Gauge, No Balloons, No Ocean Cables and Sich by The Constitution.

Colonel Grant Lengthens the Atlanta and West Point Schedule a Few Minutes and Kills Our Projecs.

The universe has scarcely yet recovered from its loss of breath over the announcement of our having projects for the benefit of THE CONSTITUTION'S readers. An amazed and exhausted mankind has fluttered in helpless admiration over our stupendous enterprise.

We regret to inform our friends that a circumstance has happened which rendered our mammoth projects entirely unnecessary. We find that we shall be under no necessity to build any narrow guage railroads or any balloons, or construct any ocean cables, and ocean underground tunnelled four track railways to Europe.

The cause of all this tremendous fuss has been, that a few minutes more time was needed to get all of our midnight dispatches in our West Point road edition, though we were determined to get them all in, anyhow. But a few minutes more were needed. This the accommodating Superintendant of that road, a week ago, kindly promised to try and secure. We have, therefore, felt confident in a speedy rectification of the matter.

But in order to add force to persuasion, and at the same time work up a sensation, we fell upon the mighty conception of THE CONSTITUTION'S own system of railroads and balloons. This brought our willing friends to time. Perhaps there is no parallel on record to this little matter of a few minutes' change in a railroad schedule working such marvellous results, and performing so tremendous an achievement as thwarting such a grand system of projects as we meant to carry out. But it has done this very thing.

Our admirers have an idea now of what we will do on a pinch—of what prodigious things we can be worked up to on small provocation.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

Christian.

HUNTER STREET.—Preaching at the usual hours morning and night by the Pastor Elder T. M. Harris. Sunday School at 9 A. M., John A. Perdue, Superintendent.

Episcopal.

ST. PHILLIPS.—Morning prayer by Rev. R. W. B. Elliott. Sermon by Rev. Reverdy Estell.

Evening prayer by Rev. Reverdy Estell, 8 P. M. Sermon by Rev. R. W. B. Elliott.

ST. LUKE'S.—Services at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Geo. Macanlay, Pastor. Sunday School at 4½ o'clock P. M.

Presbyterian.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. H. Byson, formerly of Tennessee, now of the university of Virginia, will preach this morning and night at the usual hours. All invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sabbath school at 9 A. M. Preaching by John Jones at 10½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.

WILSON'S CHAPEL.—Rev. E. Harvey will preach today at Wilson's Chapel at 10½ A. M. and at the C. P. Mission School, corner Forsyth and Fair streets, at 8 P. M. Seats free and a welcome to all.

Methodist.

FIRST CHURCH.—Preaching this morning at the usual hour by Rev. W. P. Harrison, Pastor, and tonight by Rev. W. F. Cook.

TRINITY.—Preaching at the usual hours, morning and night, by Rev. C. A. Evans, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. A. G. Haygood. At night by the Pastor.

EVANS.—Preaching at the usual hours, morning and night, by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. Dickey.

PAYNE'S.—Preaching morning and night, at the usual hours, by Rev. P. M. Ryburn, Pastor.

Baptist.

FIRST CHURCH.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 8½ P. M., by Rev. D. Shaver.

SECOND CHURCH.—Preaching this morning by Rev. O. C. Pope; at night by Rev. F. M. Daniel. The ordinance of baptism will be administered.

THIRD CHURCH.—Preaching at the usual hours by the pastor.

FOURTH CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. Hornady, pastor, this morning.

FIFTH CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 8½ P. M., by Rev. J. F. Edens, Pastor.

Catholic Church.

Preaching by Bishop Gross at 10½ o'clock, also in the afternoon.

OUR CATOOSA LETTER.

The Charms of this Place—Items About the State Road—Inman.

CATOOSA SPRINGS, July 25, 1873.

Editors Constitution: Having received from a gentleman, in whose judgment I have the greatest respect, a glowing description of this remarkable place, I came to see for myself. All he said of its natural beauty the comforts of the hotel, cottages and fixtures scattered over the grounds, and around the many, many strangely mixed up mineral springs, and yet of different medicinal characters, has been more than realized.

It not only a retired spot among the mountains, but combines all the social relations of a village with many of the amusements of a city, while the high elevation of the land insures a coolness and variety of temperature which is unknown to the valleys surrounding. The mountains and ravines afford pleasure by inspiring a sense of unrestrained liberty and freedom of action and speech not allowable in the circumscribed conventionalities of city life.

The many visitors, from many places, through the instrumentality of the gentlemanly proprietor (W. C. Henett and his assistant Mr. Davis) are made acquainted. And by his pleasant but not obtrusive attention, the hours of the day are made to pass delightfully in rambles over the grounds, rides on horseback, playing croquet, rolling ten pins and in discussing the virtues of the several mineral waters; and when evening comes Wuren's fine band calls all together, and the hours until bed time are made to pass happily away. All enjoy themselves—they feel at home and the question as to the propriety of dancing is not thought of, because *they are at home.*

I was surprised to see so few Atlantians here. It is the very place for them to come. Mr. A. B. Wrenn and his agreeable young wife—lately a belle in that city, noted for its beautiful ladies, Savannah and her lively, pretty sister are here. I claim them now for Atlanta. I would respectively suggest that our young people make up a party and visit this Saratoga of the South. By taking the half past eight o'clock train in the morning the springs will be reached at half past three o'clock, and by taking the next afternoon train they will arrive home at eleven o'clock P. M. The road is in splendid condition. The cars are kept clean. The conductors agreeable fellows, ready to answer all questions and sure to see the ride is paid for. By the bye, a most ingenious ticket has lately been put in use on this road.

A sort of duplex affair, having the name of each place and distance from Atlanta to Chattanooga on opposite sides—the punch passes through both—one leaf is given to the passenger, the other held by the conductor. At a glance, the former sees if the punching was properly done when taken up and returned to the General Ticket Agent—the two sides must correspond. By this contrivance the conductors are relieved from all suspicion of wrong or carelessness and the lessees pleased with the safeguard.

Allow me to say one word more, for I feel it due to all parties. I have of late traveled considerably over this road, have talked with several about it, and with one accord, the general management is well spoken of. While the express, accommodation trains and moving of freight under Mr. Walker's present management are entirely satisfactory.

On my way here I traveled with S. M. Inman and Buice. They were on their way to Rome to join a party in hunting bears and deer on the borders of Alabama. They were both heavily armed, and as the game killed is to be equally divided it is possible you may be treated to a roast of a fat bruin.

The crops above Acworth are not looking well. I judge fertilizers were sparsely used.

Many copies of THE CONSTITUTION are daily called for by the visitors at the Springs. RUFUS W.

HOW TO SETTLE DISPUTES.

Rules and Regulations Adopted by Atlanta Chamber of Commerce Governing Board of Arbitration.

Pursuant to call of President Crane the Chamber of Commerce met in their Hall yesterday morning. President Crane presiding.

Mr. J. N. Dunn, from the special committee on rules and regulations governing the Board of Arbitration, submitted the following report which was unanimously adopted.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

to be observed by the Board of Arbitration of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce in hearing and disposing of cases brought before them as provided by special act of the General Assembly of Georgia.

Any parties, members of the Chamber of Commerce, or others, claiming by, through or under them, disagreeing as to their rights or liabilities, may submit their controversy to the Board for arbitrament and award.

All submissions must be in writing, and the award rendered in writing.

Each party, shall in his written submission, state his case in a concise and plain manner, showing what he claims and the reason therefor.

The arbitrators are bound to decide only those matters brought to their consideration by the parties.

The award must be certain and final, possible and reasonable, and must be made by the arbitrators themselves and signed by them.

Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum, competent to transact business, and a majority shall have power to decide all questions and issues to them submitted, and either party, when any one or more members of the board is objectionable, may by agreement select other members of the chamber to act as arbitrators; and when from any cause a quorum of the board cannot be had, a member or members may be selected by the parties to the controversy.

The same rules regulating the trials of common law causes in the Superior Courts of this State shall be observed by the Board in conducting proceedings before them, and particularly so as to the introduction of testimony and competence of witnesses.

Either party may introduce the depositions or written statements of witnesses, provided the opposite party had a full and free opportunity to cross-examine such witnesses.

A deviation from the practice of the courts in matters of form or from any legal requirement shall not vitiate the proceedings of this Board, where it is at all apparent that substantial justice has been done.

The Board, or a quorum thereof, whenever a submission is made, and signed by the parties, shall appoint a time and place of meeting, which shall be as soon as practicable and the parties shall have reasonable notice of such time and place of meeting.

At the time submission is made, or as soon thereafter as may be done, the parties shall furnish the Board with a list of witnesses, whose testimony they want before the Board, and any party neglecting to so furnish a list for three days after submission shall not be entitled to delay or continuance for the absence of his testimony or witnesses.

The Board shall turn over to any Bailiff, or other lawful officer of Fulton county (unless otherwise directed by the parties), a list of the witnesses of either or both parties, who shall summon said witnesses under the same regulations observed in the law courts of this State, and the fees of said officers shall be taxed up by said Board in the bill of costs in each case, and in like manner the costs of witnesses shall be taxed and returned.

The Board shall compel parties to trial, after they have made submission, and expedite business so far as it may be consistent with equal justice to both parties.

Before the Board enter upon the hearing of a case to make up their award, they shall be sworn to impartially hear and determine the matters submitted to them according to law and the justice and equity of the case, without favor or affection for either party—which oath they can administer to each other. And the Board are fully empowered to administer all necessary oaths to parties and witnesses in proceedings before them.

There shall not be more than two continuances of any case, except for providental cause.

The Board is clothed with power by law to compel the attendance of witnesses before them, and also to compel them to testify, and any member of said Board engaged in the trial of a case shall have power to issue subpœnas requiring the attendance of witnesses at the time and place of their meeting—which subpœnas shall be served in the manner pointed out by law for the service of subpœnas in the Superior Courts—and witnesses so attending shall be entitled to the same compensation as witnesses attending Superior Courts, and may be collected in the same way.

Said Board may compel parties to produce their books and all other papers that they may deem necessary and proper for a full and fair investigation of each case, under the same rules as are observed in the Superior Court for the production of books and papers.

After the Board shall have made up their award, they shall furnish each party with a copy of the same and return the original award to the Superior Court of Fulton county, and said award shall be entered upon the minutes of said court and shall have all the force and effect of a judgment or decree of said court, and may be enforced in the same manner at any time after the adjournment of said court, and shall be final and conclusive between the parties unless objection be pleaded to the same as provided by law.

The board, in their award, shall return the costs of the case which they may tax against either party, or a part against one and part against the other, as they may deem just.

The Board shall have as compensation to be paid by the parties not less than five nor more than fifty dollars in each case, unless more than one day is consumed in the investigation, in which event the matter of compensation shall be determined as provided by law.

THE COURTS.

More Habeas Corpus Cases—Monroe Cummings Tries to get out of Jail.

The Court of Ordinary.

Yesterday afternoon Judge D. F. Hammond, as attorney for Maurice Cummings, sued out before Judge Pittman and obtained a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that it was illegal. The writ was heard and the case tried within half an hour after it had been served. In answer, the Sheriff, through his jailor, showed that he held the petitioner under a commitment from Justice Munday's Court for burglary in the night time, and that Cummings was put in jail in default of a bond of $500, the amount fixed by Justice Munday.

Judge Hammond contended that under the evidence, a copy of which was introduced, his client could not be found guilty of burglary, and that he, therefore, should be discharged.

Mr. Howell Glenn, who represented the Solicitor upon the trial, maintained that the evidence was sufficient to bind over for burglary, and that $500 was a most reasonable bond for that offense.

There was some nice sparing between the gentlemen. Judge Pitman decided the matter by holding that while he would not go into the merits of the case as to whether or not that evidence was sufficient to convict of burglary, he bound under the circumstances, decreased the petitioner's bond one-half and require him to give a bond of $250. The prisoner's wife, mother and sister were present at the trial and seemed much effected. We hope he may be able to find the security.

Yesterday afternoon, Judge Pitman, upon the application of Messrs. Tigner and Ellis, issued another writ of habeas corpus for M. A. Ward. The case is set down for Monday, at ten o'clock. The Sheriff of Walton county was here yesterday, and asked our Sheriff to keep Ward in jail here, as Walton county jail was very insecure. He brought a letter from the Ordinary, authorizing Ward's detention here. This fact may have had something to do with the taking out of the second writ.

The Commissioner's Court.

Mr. J. W. Berryhill, who had been required to give a bond of $100, by the recent decision of Commissioner John L. Conley, and remanded to the custody of the Marshal, for working in an unregistered still, succeeded yesterday in giving security and procuring his discharge.

BISHOP GROSS.

Grand Ovation to the Catholic Prelate—Long Procession of the Sodalities and Hibernians—The Address of Welcome—The Bishop's Reply, etc.

The announcement that the eloquent Bishop Gross of the Catholic Church was expected to reach here yesterday evening by the Georgia Railroad train created quite a stir. The members of his Church were all anxious to to see their new Bishop and grasp him by the hand and hear his words of consolation and encouragement, and members of other churches who read in the columns of THE CONSTITUTION four weeks ago the graphic description of his ordination and his life and personelle, were likewise anxious to catch a glimpse of the venerable Father.

Before six o'clock the jam under the Union Passenger Depot was terrific. The number of trains passing through the crowd stirred up and intensified it. Finally,

THE TRAIN CAME IN

and Bishop Gross was escorted to a carriage. A procession was now formed. The Hibernians in the van with their beautiful banner. Then came the different sodalities with their handsome banners—St. Josephs, St. Aloysius, The Holy Childhood, and young ladies and girls dressed in white. The Bishop was in the rear. Immediately in his front were three boys bearing a banner—"Welcome, Thrice Welcome."

The procession moved down Loyd to Decatur, down Decatur to Broad, down Broad to Alabama, down Alabama to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Hunter, and down Hunter to the Catholic Church.

It was a magnificent pageant, and none the less enjoyed by those composing it, though a steady rain was falling at the time.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

As the Bishop escorted by the committees from the societies entered, the choir chanted one of the most beautiful and soul-stiring paeans while the church was being filled with the crowd of follow At the conclusion of the piece Messrs. Wm. Dowli John H. Flynn and John Stevens appeared before t altar and Mr. Dowling welcomed the Bishop as follows:

Rt. Rev'd and Beloved Prelate:

In the name and in behalf of the laity represent the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church of Atlan a distant Section of that portion of the Lord's vi yard, intrusted to your Fatherly care, permit thy spiritual children, to extend to your Lordsh cordial, earnest, and hearty welcome:

You come amongst us the representative of who, though beset by trials and persecutions, gloriously and with infallible hand directs and g erns the Church of God, all over the world, from t centre of Catholic unity, the chair of Peter.

Receiving your commission from the King Kings, we, as humble, and we should hope pio Catholics, your subjects in Christ, express tow you, our spiritual superior, our unfeigned love veneration.

You come in our midst, not as a stranger, but one long and favorably known to us by your zeal labors in our behalf in days past by.

With your visit to us are inseparably entwined most hallowed associations of the past, when paternal exhortations contributed to bring back a stray sheep to the one fold, confirmed the waver and spurred on the tepid and lukewarm.

We hope your Lordship will be pleased with efforts in erecting a temple to The Most High, whose name will be praised and glorified, and whose generations yet unborn may remember us, and all benefactors of our church, under the patronage of the Immaculate Mother, at the Holy Sacrifice before the Sacred Altar.

In conclusion we humbly beg your Lordsh blessing, and fervently pray that the All-wise a merciful Providence will bless your Lordship, w length of God's holy service, and a happy and succe ful reign over your new diocese.

In behalf of the congregation—John H. Fly Martin H. Dooly, Michael Mahoney, John Stephe Peter Lynch, Timothy Burke, Michael Bloomfie Arthur Connally, John Ryan, David Wallace, Jam Lynch, Sr., Joseph Gatens, William Dowling.

THE BISHOP'S REPLY.

Bishop Gross then stepped forward and said, substantially:

I thank you with all my heart for this kindly w come to your Bishop. How dear to my heart is th kindness. Here, all at once, it was said, the Bishop coming; and the boys and girls are out. What a you going for? is asked. The Bishop is coming, the reply.

The workshops are closed, the merchant leaves h business to meet the Bishop. The ladies come ou in their beautiful, pure white, not caring for th rain—while the men; well, nothing hurts them What a beautiful sight! How it fills my heart with joy. I am glad to have such a demonstration—not to me, however, but to your Bishop. It has pleased God to take me, an humble man, for your Bishop. I never expected it, nor ever dreamed of it. Since it has pleased God to take me, it fills my heart with joy to see such a demonstration. It is a proof of your love and respect for your Ecclesiastical Superior.

What a wonderful thing is this love. Give me the love of a people, and they will easily obey. Gold could not purchase their love; love is spontaneous—cannot be bribed.

Liberty is beautiful—the greatest of temporal blessings; but instead of this, alas! license is predominating. * * * * * *

Pius IX said that no where was he so much Pope as in America. What a grand thing is this to contemplate. * * * * * *

I am glad to come back to you, and am proud of this beautiful demonstration. * * * *

One stood here, Father O'Reilley, a good man and priest. God rest his soul. I was pained to hear of his death. But it has pleased the Almighty to remove him. But you have to you your own good priest, who, although he has gone for his health, is ably represented by your present pastor.

Again I thank you for your kindly greeting, and now recieve the benediction of your priest.

Here followed a solemn benediction, and the congregation knelt and received it humbly, and at the close quietly and slowly left the church, evidently much joyed over Bishop Gross' eloquent remarks.

He preaches this morning at 10½ o'clock.

The march of the Russians to Khiva was terrible. We now get reliable accounts from translations from Russian papers. The heat was intense and unintermitting. Night or day there was no rest. In those regions the thermometer at times goes to 120 in the shade, while the neighboring Himalayas are covered with perpetual snow, near which those who were nearly melted a short time before can be easily frozen to death. It was from the heat the Russians suffered. Deserts had to be crossed, in which men and horses sunk ankle-deep in burning sand. Camels even gave out, and often the men had to laud their horses. Water had to be carried with each squadron, and more than once it evaporated so fast that the supply was scant or gave out entirely. What was left was, of course warm and sickening. The army made slow progress each day. A correspondent of the Invalide tells the story of one day's march:

At every step men and horses were sinking into sand up to their knees, while clouds of hot sand dust almost suffocated them. The position of the cavalry was becoming desperate; horses were falling down, and it was with the greatest difficulty that some of them could be raised up again. The exhaustion of the men reached the highest pitch. Some of them, unable to hold out any longer, fell down from their horses to rise no more; those on foot could not advance a step. As a last resource, medicine chests were opened and tonics were given to strengthen the fainting men.

It was more heroic in its endurance than the march of the English in Abyssinia, and to find a parallel, we must go to the neighboring kingdom of India, when Havelock put down the Sepoy rebellion.

MACMAHON'S LEAP FOR LIFE.

Thrilling Incident in the Career of the New President of France.

In 1831, MacMahon, then a young lieutenant serving with the French army in Algeria, under the command of Marshal Bugeaud, was stationed with a small company of men at an out lying settlement, forty miles from headquarters. The Arabs, then bitterly hostile to the new colonists, besieged the small fort, slaughtered all the settlers they could catch, intercepted all supplied and brought the little garrison to the very verge of starvation. Capitulation was not to be thought of, for that meant immediate slaughter. Help from the marshal was not to be expected, for he was quite unaware of their danger; in fact all hope seemed to be lost when MacMahon volunteered to be the bearer of dispatches announcing their predicament. The commandant thought the venture perfectly useless, as the intervening country was absolutely alive with infuriated Arabs, but being aware that help must come in that manner if it came at all, he reluctantly consented to what he considered at the time was a desperate sacrifice of valuable life.

MacMahon, perfectly overjoyed at gaining consent to his enterprise, spent the short time intervening before his start in looking carefully to the equipment of his horse and his own accoutrements, and in the first hour of darkness he set out brisk, blithe and *debonnaire* as a gay young soldier on parade, with bright eyes gazing on his splendor. The wily Arabs, seldom caught unawares, soon noted his departure, and followed hard and fast in his rear; but seeing that his course lay toward a broad and deep ravine, some five miles from the post, they spread out widely, hoping to outflank him when he should be compelled to turn at the brink, and securing him alive, learn from him under torture all those particulars concerning the French forces which they wanted to obtain.

MacMahon, who had in the first mile or two easily distanced them, understood their plan thoroughly, and was well prepared to meet it. He looked back and saw in the moonlight the constantly increasing crowd of white clad warriors, spreading out in a semi-circle behind. He knew well how they exulted in the thought that they would wring from his tortured frame all the secrets they wanted to know. He quickly slackened a little the headlong speed of his horse, in order to reserve its strength for the effort he had determineded upon, that should, he hoped, save life and liberty.

The Arabs, thinking that his horse was already failing, renewed their efforts to overtake and surround him, and by the time he had reached within a few hundred yards of the brink, their shouts of triumph were clearly audible. But Arabs, as well as other men, sometimes count their chickens before they are hatched, and so it proved they had done in this case. They had headed him almost to the brink of the dreadful chasm, and followed hard behind, certain of an easy capture, when all of a sudden, obedient to the master's resolute hand upon the rein, the horse broke into a swift galop, and, with a touch from the spur, a flick from the glove and an encouraging word from the well known voice, gallant steed and gallant rider cleared the yawning gap, and landing safely on the other side, were out of sight of the enraged Arabs before they could get a chance of taking even a deliberate aim. In two hours more MacMahon stood before his astounded chief, and two hours after that, refusing rest and relief, he accompanied the aid he had risked his life to procure, in its way to his beleaguered comrades.

The Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) Journal tells a story of a Burlington girl: "We felt sorry for a Burlington girl who came up on the 'bus one day last week. As she gracefully threw her literary appendage up over her shoulder in order to sit down comfortable, it became slightly disarranged, and a copy of the Hawk-Eye made its appearance. This wasn't so bad, but one particular advertisement read kind of funny, as follows: 'Wanted, a good strong man, for general work—inquire of the undersigned on the premises.' We felt like telling her to let down her awning, but we didn't know but that she was a travelling bulletin-board, so we kept our mouth shut about it, and always intend to."

Local and Business Notices.

ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, by the week or month, by

july18-d10t PEASE AND HIS WIFE.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, Clothing, Clothing, Clothing, at panic prices at

july20-dtf M. & J. HIRSCH.

OLD PAPERS for sale at this office.

may16-dtf

WATER CURE.—We call your attention to Dr. Kalow's wonderful cures of summer complaints, cholera infantus, dysentaries, after a few hours will be sufficient for a cure.

june27-d1m

DR. TUTT'S PILLS relieves the most obstinate cases of Constipation; cures Piles, whether internal or external. They produce no nausea. july22-d1w&w1t

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York. oct3—d1y

FOR LOSS of Appetite, Dyspepsia. Indigestion Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers. d&w

MIDSUMMER MALARIA.—At this season the sun liberates from the soil the water and the filth of cities immense quantities of unwholesome gasses which the strongest can scarcely inhale with impunity, and which develop the most distressing diseases in the weak and feeble. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to invigarate the body in hot weather, vitalize and strengthen the stomach and the nervous system with at least two doses per day of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and you will be sure to escape the fits of indigestion, attacts of billious colic, sick headaches, diarrhœas and dysenteries which are so common at this season. Be prudent. A little care and forecast exercised now may prevent your being prostrated by remittent or intermittent fever, or by chronic bowel or liver complaint throughot the fall. When vigor is oozing out of every pore under an almost vertical sun, this genial vegetable tonic supplies to the nervous system an aliment which enables it to withstand the drain.

july23-deod1w& w1t.